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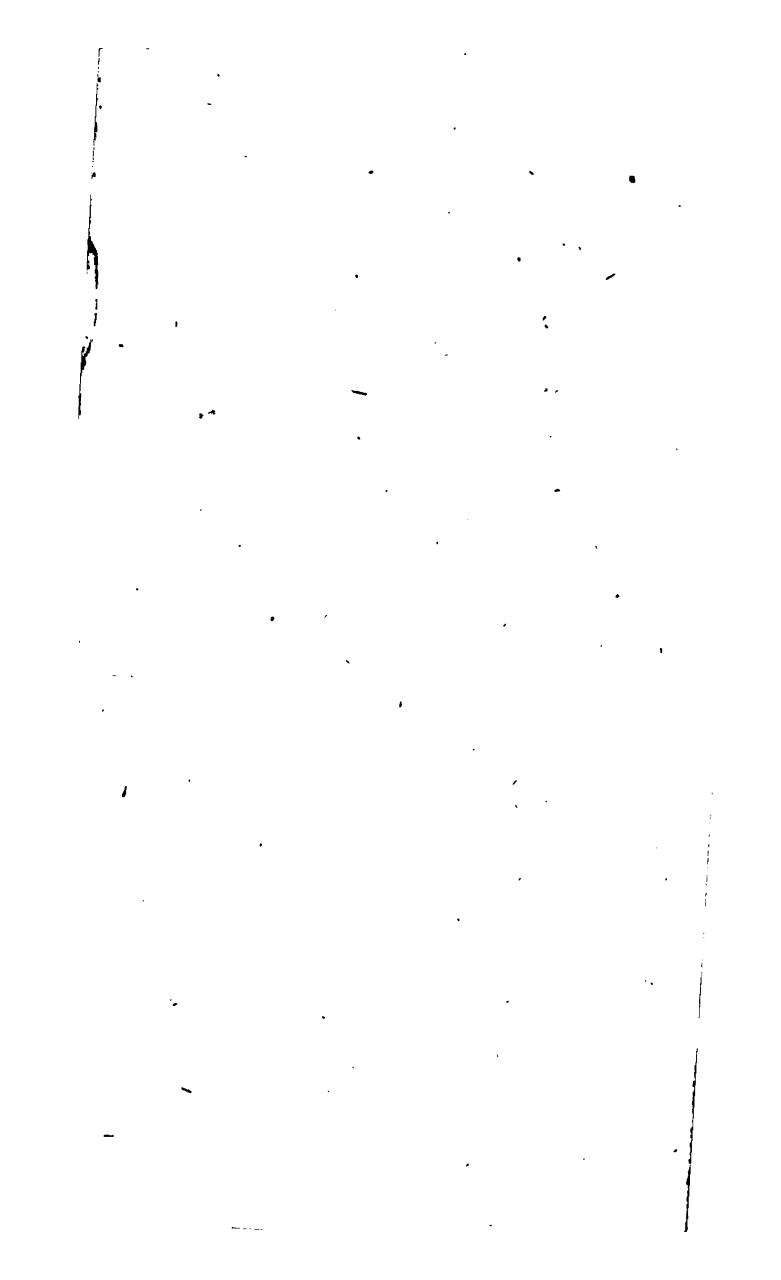
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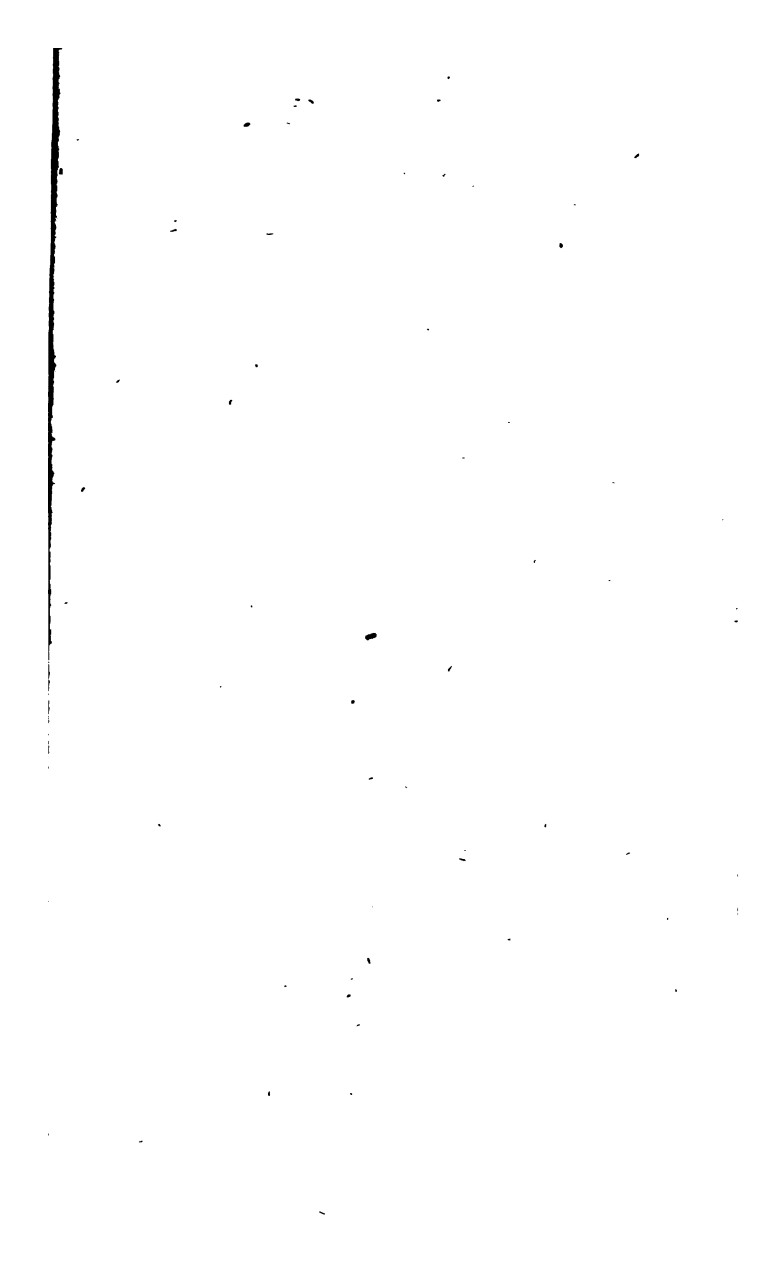
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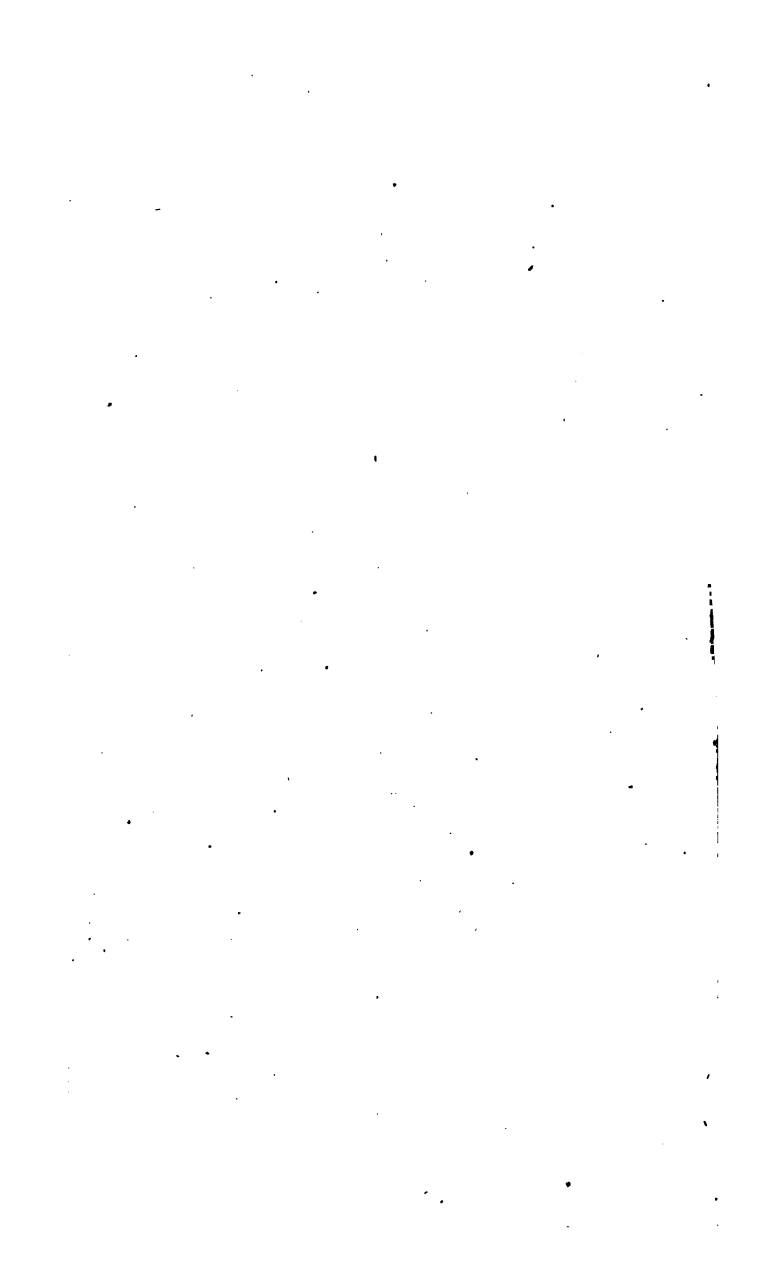




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And Sold by W. LOWNDERS, No. 77, Fleet-Street, LONDON,
1785.

[Entered at Stationer's Hall.]

The Gift of

- 1 *Hunt's Foundry*
- 2 *Forts in the Wall*
- 3 *New Gates*
- 4 *All Saints' Church*
- 5 *S.^c Mary's Hill*
- 6 *S.^c Michael's Church*

THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
STAMFORD AND ST. MARTIN'S,
COMPILED CHIEFLY
FROM THE ANNALS of the REV. FRANCIS PECK,
WITH NOTES;
To which is added their
PRESENT STATE
INCLUDING BURGHLEY;
BY W. HARROD.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

ly calm, with silent pace,
TIME hath passed — What ruin marks his way!
as, all crumbled o'er their hallowed base,
d not his step, nor could his course delay.

CUNNINGHAM.

STAMFORD:
Printed by and for W. HARROD,
and Sold by W. LOWNDES, No. 77, Fleet-Street, LONDON,
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TO

SAMUEL CODDINGTON, *Gent.* MAYOR,

The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF EXETER, RECORDER,

W. REEVE, Esq. DEPUTY RECORDER,

JOHN ALLEN,
JAMES HURST,
JOHN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ALLATT,
WILLIAM STEVENSON,
JOSEPH ROBINSON,
LEONARD STEVENSON,
THOMAS SMITH,
THOMAS COOKE,
THOMAS RAYMENT,
WILLIAM CLARK,
SAMUEL ALLEN,

} ALDERMEN,

JOHN WYCHE, *Gent.* TOWN-CLERK,

THE COMMON COUNCIL,

AND THE INHABITANTS

OF STAMFORD AND ST. MARTIN'S

IN GENERAL,

THESE VOLUMES

ARE DEDICATED

WITH THE UTMOST RESPECT

BY

WILLIAM HARROD.

Vol 10 Mem 1943-2 Vol.



P R E F A C E.

AS it is customary for a person who publishes a book to assign his reasons for so doing ; in conformity to this custom I with all humility offer mine, which are four.

The first is, the scarcity of the present Histories of the Town.

The second, the length of time elapsed since their publication.

The third is, that chiefly by methodizing and pruning the redundancies of our best Historian, I might present the inhabitants with a History less exceptionable than any preceding one.

The last, tho' not the least, is — my own private emolument.

But as egotism is a figure of speech which no reader is fond of, and myself being as little fond of it as any reader, I shall not dwell on this, but insist on the three former heads only.

Their scarcity is very eminent to every enquirer ; Mr. *Butcher*, who was town-clerk, published his Survey, of 95 pages, 8vo, in 1646, which is extremely difficult of procuring.

Mr. *Howgrave*, an apothecary and printer of this town, next printed his History in 1726, a 4to of 108 pages only, at half-a-crown subscription, which has been long out of print, this I remember seeing not long since in a bookseller's catalogue, at the exorbitant price of fifteen shillings.

The Rev. *Francis Peck*, a native of *Stamford*, and rector of *Godeby* in *Leicestershire*, published his *Annals* in folio in 1727, at the end of which he not only added all Mr. *Butcher's* Survey, but also Two Letters on the same subject, written by the Rev. *W. Forster*, rector of *St. Michael's* parish, and afterwards of *St. Clement Danes* in *London*.

But the original price of his book must necessarily have excluded a great part of the inhabitants from reading it, for as it contains forty-one copper plates, it was published by subscription at thirty shillings the smaller, and two guineas the larger, paper: he had 295 subscribers, who purchased 414 books.

It being, as we have seen, nearly threescore years years, since the latest History of the Town was published, it is obvious that many circumstances must have occurred since that period which ought to be recorded; these are comprised in the modern part, after the conclusion of the antient, together with many articles that have been omitted by every former Historian.

Mr. *Butcher's* Survey must be allowed to be a very jejune performance; he was also, as Mr. *Forster* observed, a very credulous writer: to swell his work into something like a book, there was added at the conclusion of the Survey, "*Bedwell's* Description, and "*Tournament, of Tottenham High Cross,*" which are equal in bulk to two thirds of the Survey itself, and have no more relation to *Stamford* than to *Grand Cairo*.

Mr. *Howgrave* compiled three parts of his History from the above Survey, and yet, what is very extraordinary, without any acknowledgment of it, altho' when he wrote, one would think that the Survey must

have been in the hands of many, and the plagiarism easily discovered.

I mention this only because there are some things in this History which the reader may imagine were copied from that of his, which in fact were taken from *Butcher*, from whom he himself had copied them, however there are but few of these, since nine parts out of ten of the text of the Ancient part of this work were compiled from *Mr. Peck's Annals*; but the Modern Part, together with the Notes, which are above half of the publication, are entirely new matter.

Mr. Forster's Letters shew him to have been a man of sound judgement, and not possessed of too much credulity, the antiquary's weak side; the little he has written is sufficient to make us regret, that providence spared not his life and health to have enabled him to write more.

Both the *Annals of Stamford*, and the two vols. of the *Defiderata Curiosa*, announce *Mr. Peck* to have been a man of great industry, and endowed with every qualification necessary to form an antiquary, indeed he he is the only writer on this town who deserves the name of an antiquary. As he brought his *Annals* down no lower than than 1461, he intended publishing a second volume, had not death arrested his hand.

Yet the broken disjointed manner in which he wrote, and the want of an index, rendered it extremely tiresome to separate his gold from his dross, and caused me sometimes to think that he altered his book into the form of *Annals* on purpose to prevent it's being easily abbreviated; for it appears from the preface that he had composed it as *This* and the two preceding *Histories* were composed; and that he should have afterwards have taken the pains of changing it so much for the worse is past my accounting for, since I dare say that not one in twenty of those who purchased it ever had the patience to read it through,; in fact none but an antiquary profess could have that patience, for

though I am not a little fond of antiquity, I own it is the most unpleasant book of that kind I ever sat down to, merely through his ill chosen method, his abrupt departure from his subject, and his joining long trifles, and without any breaks to things of importance.

That it is not much regarded is plain, from it's selling far below it's prime cost, although out of print, a circumstance which naturally raises the price of a valuable book.

To come to the the third head, I must needs say that not a little pains have been taken in compiling this History, but how well it is compiled is not for me to say; yet whatever deficiencies in it may be discovered by the learned reader, or whatever worthy of notice he may remark, will be thankfully received, and inserted in a future edition, provided it should arrive at the honour of a future edition, which is an honour no History of Stamford hath ever yet arrived at.

Contrary to every other History of the Town I have classed St. *Martin's* and places south of the *Welland* together, and separate from the borough; a division at which I dare say the inhabitants of that parish will not be displeased.

I have also, which no former History had, added a copious alphabetical index, which must be of great assistance to the reader in finding the subject wanted.

But what I think will greatly enhance it's value to every curious reader, is the Description of *Burgbie* House and it's exquisite paintings, making the second volume an agreeable and useful companion to those who are inclined to visit that noble mansion.

The notes at the conclusion of each chapter, having the letter *L.* for their signature, were written by Mr. *Lowe* surgeon, to whom also I am much indebted for assisting me in compiling the whole.

Having dismissed my reasons for publication, it remains that I now make my acknowledgments to those who have contributed to the work.

To the *Earl of Exeter* for the generous offer of the use of his elegant libraries, and also for enabling me to give a correct account of his most valuable pictures.

To the Rev. *J. Skynner* for the genteel offer of the use of any books in his well chosen collection.

To the late Mr. *W. Foster*, when mayor, for permitting me to inspect the charters, corporation books, and other authentic records, from which much useful information has been gleaned.

To Mr. Alderman *Hopkins*, for presenting me with the plate of *Peter-Hill Hospital*.

To *R. Henson* esq. for the Drawing of *Peter-Hill Hospital*.

To Captain *John Bellaers*, for the Drawing of *Browne's Hospital*.

And to that ingenious architect Mr. *William Legg*, for the Drawing of the *Town Hall*.

Several of my friends having advised me to publish this History by Subscription, it is proper that I should thank them for their generous offers, and assign my reasons for differing in this particular from those who have gone before me on the subject.

First then, the fear of disappointing the expectations of those who might have done me the honour of subscribing.

Next the ill-natured conclusion of some "*that every thing printed by, or for, a bookseller must be a Catch-penny,*" not thinking that persons of the above profession have a better opportunity of compiling than some who may be possessed of a valuable library.

I have therefore sent my labours unprotected into the world, leaving every one perfectly at liberty to purchase, (which liberty would have been superseded by subscribing) and trust to an unprejudiced public for a candid perusal.

Lest any should conclude that these volumes *can* contain but little matter, on account of the smallness of their size, they are referred to Mr. *Hougrave's* History, where, on comparison, they may perceive that nearly

six times the matter are contained herein, and although embellished with plates, is sold for little more than double the price.

In fixing upon the size of this work, I must confess that the opinion of *Callimachus* had some weight with me, "that a great book was a great evil," and add the opinion of a late writer, who thought that "the bulk of a book oftentimes frightened some from the study of it," which last observation I have often heard made.

Some perhaps will say that I am writing against my own interest, having some *Folios* to dispose of, it may therefore not be amiss to inform them, that I am not much afraid of hurting their sale, on this account, having some little reason to lament with *Fulmer* in the "*West Indian*" "that when I set up Bookselling the people left off reading."

The index to both volumes is placed at the end of the second volume, after the manner of *Maitland's History of London*, being judged better than two separate ones.

I flatter myself that the whole is as entertaining as the subject will admit, for as mere antiquarian matter might to some prove dry, the author of the notes has grafted many anecdotes on them, and frequently departs also from the gravity with which such subjects are usually treated.

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THE
ANTIQUITIES,
AND
PRESENT STATE
OF
STAMFORD AND ST. MARTIN'S.

CHAP. I.

SITUATION -- ERMING-STREET
ANTIQUITY--WALLS---CASTLE.

STAMFORD is seated in the southern point of Lincolnshire, on the northern bank of the Welland, full on the great north road, and about a furlong east of the old Roman north road called the Erming-street, which was one of the four principal roads that were made here by that people under Agricola, one of Domitian's generals, about eighty years after the birth of our Saviour. (A) *

Selden thinks it was called Erming-street from the word Irmunfull, a name the Saxons gave to Mercury who was the president of

* The letters (A) (B) &c. are references to Notes which may be found at the end of their respective chapters.

2 HISTORY of STAMFORD.

roads, but Kennet and Burton suppose derived from the British word *Armyint* because it crosses mountains and pathless places. (B)

It comes out of Essex; passes the western side of Cambridge to Royston, Caxton, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Stilton, Castor, Upton, travels along the western side of Belknap, the northern side of Pilgate, (c) across Burleigh park, the western side of the Nunthorpe, the little bridge over the mill river, along the western side of the wall of Austin Friars, crosses the Uppingham road, goes on the eastern side of the black windmill, and joins the present North Road about half way between Stamford and Bridge Casterton, marches through Horn lane, and soon after divides, one branch going to Nottingham, the other by Stretton, Ponton and Ancaster, to Lincoln, and thence to Carlisle. (D)

Ethelwerd, who wrote before the Norman conquest, says Stamford is seated between the river Vuelod and a thick wood called *Ceoltesne*. (E)

The earliest tradition that we meet with concerning Stamford is that of its being of some note in the time of Bladud a British king 863 years before Christ.

HISTORY of STAMFORD. †

The poet Harding has the following lines ;

- When at Athens he had studied clere,
- Hee brought wthie hym iiij philosophiers wife,
- Schole to hold in Britayn and exercyse.
- Stanforde he made, thar Stanforde hight this day,
- In which he made an universitee.
- His Philosophiers, as Merlyn doth saye,
- Had scholers sele of great habillitee,
- Studying ever alway in unitee.
- In all the seven liberal science,
- For to purchase wysedome and sapience ?

Higgins, who wrote the history of our British kings, has these verses concerning this same Bladud and Stamford ;

- Then was I chose king of this lande,
- And had the crowne as had the rest ;
- I bare the scepter in my hande,
- And sworde, that all our foes oppresse.
- Eke for because the Greekes did use
- Me well in Greece at Athens late,
- I had those foure I brought to chuse
- A place that I might dedicate
- To all the muses and their artes,
- To learnings use for evermore,
- Which when they sought in divers partes,
- At last they found a place therefore.
- Amidst the realme it lies welnighe,
- As they by arte and skill did prove :
- An healthful place, not lowe nor highe,
- An holsome soyle for their behove :
- With water streames, and springes for welles,
- And meadowes sweete, & valleyes greene :
- And woodes, groaves, quarries, all things else,
- For students weale or pleasure bene.

4 HISTORY of STAMFORD.

- ‘ When they reported this to me,
- ‘ They prayde my grace, that I would build
- ‘ Them there an univerſitie
- ‘ The fruites of learnyng for to yelde.
- ‘ I buylte the ſcholes, like Aticks then,
- ‘ And gave them landes to maintayne thoſe
- ‘ Which were accounted learned men,
- ‘ And could the groundes of artes diſcloſe.
- ‘ The towne is called Stamforde yet,
- ‘ There ſtande the walles untill this daye :
- ‘ Foundations eke of ſcholes I ſett,
- ‘ Bide yet, not maintainde, in decaye.
- ‘ Wherby the lande recevid ſtore
- ‘ Of learned clearkes long after that &c.

Stow ſays that Bladud the ſon of Rudhudi-
braſs built Stamford, and made it a univer-
ſity which was ſuppreſſed by the biſhop of
Rome in St. Auſtin’s time.

The celebrated Drayton writes thus of
Stamford ;

- ‘ Britain had thoſe were learn’d, endu’d with nobler
parts :
- ‘ As he, from learned Greece, that, by the liberal
arts,
- ‘ To Stanford in this iſle ſeem’d Athens to transfer ;
- ‘ Wiſe Bladud, of her kings, that great philoſo-
pher, &c. (F)

But others look on this fine tale both of
him and Stamford as a fable ; ſince they ſay
that the Britons at that time had ſcarcely
houſes, much leſs towns, and ſtill more
unlikely univerſities either here or in any other
place.

For

For had it been a British city says Forster, especially one of such note, how happens it that Nennius takes no notice of it in his catalogue of British cities? nor any Roman author to mention either city or town in this place? the Itinerary is quite silent, and Ptolemy in his Geography of Britain mentions only two cities of the Coritani, Lindum and Ragæ or Ratæ, the first being Lincoln, the latter Cambden supposes to be Leicester, and what farther confirms this opinion is, that there are no remains here either of Britons or Romans, no encampments, no pavements, no coins dug up nor found, but what are Saxon or Norman.

Mr. Gibson says when the Saxons seated themselves on any former camp or station of the Romans, they made new names by adding Cester, Burgh, &c. to a part of the Roman name, but Steanford or Stanford is pure and entire Saxon.

But that it was a town very soon after the Saxon's arrival under Hengist is very probable, for Henry of Huntingdon says that the Picts and Scots having ravaged the country as far as Stamford, were there defeated by Hengist, whereupon Vortigern the British king gave him lands in Lincolnshire for the maintenance of him and his men.

This battle was fought A. D. 449.

The

6 HISTORY of STAMFORD.

The same Henry, in the wars between Edmund Ironside and the Danes, calls it an ancient city; the Saxon Chronicle also calls it a city at that time, and perhaps it was one of the first founded by that nation out of respect to their success in battle against their enemies, and probably about the year 500.

Great, or Bridge, Casterton, is supposed to be the ancient Gausenna, a known Roman station, which gave name to the little river Gwash that glides by it, and Camden thinks that Stamford sprung from the ruins of this town demolished by the aforesaid Picts and Scots, and that this part of the country called Kesteven also was a corruption of the old word Gausenna. (G)

It probably received it's original name Steanford from that stony ford where the old road crossed the Welland close by the Nuns' wall. (H)

This river, which rises near Harborough† in Leicestershire, Mr. Peck says derives it's name from the Saxon word Vealland signifying bubbling, boiling, raging. (I)

Stamford was reckoned one of the five great cities of the Danish kingdom, whose

† The spring head is under the parlour of the Parsonage house at Sibbertoft, about four miles beyond Harborough; and feeds two or three ponds in the garden.

inha-

HISTORY of STAMFORD. 7

inhabitants by way of eminence were called Fisburgenfes, the other four were Derby, Lincoln, Leicefter, and Nottingham, thefe they conquered in 871, and they retained the appellation as long as the Danes kept any footing in the kingdom; not long after this they added two more to thefe five, viz Chefter and York, but Gibfon fays they were there called Seofenburgenfes. The inhabitants of thefe cities were chiefly Danes, all the Englifh among them being their fervants, or fuch, as by intermarriages, were become Danes in affection, religion, and every thing but defcent.

Ingulphus Abbot of Crowland, who wrote his hiftory in the time of the Conqueror, defcribing a bloody Danifh battle in 870, among other Commanders he fays the ftout knight Harding of Rihall was one, who with all the Stanfordinians, becaufe they were brave fellows and fit for fharp fervice, refolved to keep the centre as being moft convenient to afift either wing if required, which intimates that there were a good body of men muftered out of Stanford, and that confequently it was a large place then.

If the Charter of Wulphere king of the fouth Mercians to Peterborough Minfter, †

† Minfter is a Corruption of the word Monaftery.

dated

8 HISTORY of STAMFORD.

dated 664, were genuine, it not only abundantly proves a town here at that time, but that the country about it was well inhabited and the Saxon towns sown pretty thick which must have been a work of some time but Mr. Peck looks upon this Charter as Apochryphal.

However Edgar's Charter in 972 is indisputably authentic, and there we find it to have been a market town.

In this charter he grants a market to Peterborough, and forbids any other market between Stamford and Huntingdon, this charter makes mention of Walton, Norman Cross, Crowland, Cliff, Eye, Thorpe Kettering, Castor, and the river Nen.

The aforesaid H. of Huntingdon says that Edgar confirmed Burgh Abby, (i. e. Peterborough Minster,) by Stamford, which seems as though Peterborough was then an obscure place in respect to Stamford, and therefore he directs it to be looked for near it.

Leland says that it was a Borough Town in Edgar's reign, and at that time, and ever since, it belonged to the Crown. The book of Bury mentions Stamfordshire long before the Norman conquest.

Ingulphus informs us that there were Terms held at Stamford in his time, and that one Ashford of Helpston defrauded the

M

monastery of Crowland, who by being Bailiff many years had the management of the whole estate belonging to it, whereupon says he after commending myself to the prayers of my Brethren, as going about the business of the House, I took horse and set out for Stanford, to have the cause decided by the King's Justices there; he likewise, placing all his confidence in his wealth, rode forth to meet us against the cause of God, but, when he had got about half way, his horse threw him and broke his neck; the news was soon brought to the judges at Stanford and us, who were here expecting justice, yet, as the report was not entirely credited, another day was ordered for the hearing; but the next day as his relations and neighbours were carrying his body to be buried in Peterborough minster, as they were passing over ten acres of a meadow belonging to us, which he always claimed to be his own, on a sudden an extraordinary black cloud drawing over the sun, brought on a darkness like night, and the heavens poured down such a flood of rain that it might be taken for one of Noah's rains, when the bier was in a moment unaccountably broken asunder, and the dead man tumbling down immediately, rolled in the midst of the dirt, which when the bearers beheld, discerning it to be the hand of God, they confessed the wrong he had done, and

his relations and neighbours ran to meet us as we were returning home, and falling on their knees, begged pardon for so base an injury; we, giving God thanks, forgave the injury, and received the meadow, with all the other matters for which we went to law, by them utterly disclaimed.

The walls of Stamford were very likely built by the Danes, who when they took the town erected them as a defence against the Saxons; and as it is called in the Saxon annals Byrigh, by H. of Huntingdon, Civitas, by Florence of Worcester, Arx, it shews it to have been then a walled town.

Leland says there were 7 principal towers in the walls of Staunford, to each of which the freeholders were allotted to watch and ward in time of need; but according to Speed's map of the town there were four other less forts, which make the number eleven; the remains of one of the seven principal bulwarks a little above St. Peter's gate towards the north is very apparent, at the top of which were loop-holes to shoot arrows through: two of the larger towards the river, were called Beesfort and Holm towers; three others towards the north, east and west were named White tower, Carpe tower, and North bulwark. Besides these the town was defended by seven principal and two postern gates

HISTORY of STAMFORD 11

gates, the larger were St. Paul's gate, St. George's, Bridge gate, Gledgate, St. Peter's gate, Scogate, and New gate: one of the postern gates joined almost to Bridge gate, towards the east; the other led to Tenter meadow, which Speed calls the Water gate.

St. Paul's Gate was so called from St. Paul's church being situated near it, part of which is the present Free school.

St. George's Gate was formerly called Cornstal Gate, from the church of St. Michael Cornstal which stood not far from it; the street itself was also called Cornstal street.

Scogate was heretofore written Scotgate, as leading towards Scotland.

Peter's Gate was so denominated from St. Peter's church which stood not far from it, on that large green spot on the southern side of Peter's hill, it was also called West Gate from its western situation, and the street leading to it named the Gannoc.

Gledgate stood in that wide passage on the eastern side of the Castle wall leading to Lamb's bridge, and so termed says Mr. Peck from the word Glade, an open passage or thoroughfare. (K)

But the Town has formerly been much larger without the walls than it is at present. (L)

12 HISTORY of STAMFORD.

The Castle was also probably built by the Danes after they had destroyed the town for opposing them in 870, for the Saxon Chronicle and H. of Huntingdon speaking of it's being taken from them by Edmund Ironside in 942, say it had been a long time in their possession, whence we conclude that they had a garrison in it, which they withdrew, and demolished the Castle when they were conquered before by K. Edward furnamed the Elder.

This monarch had a Sister named Elfreda, who married Etheldred a Mercian Earl; She was of a most warlike spirit. Leland says that she, as well as the king, had always a numerous army in the field, and that she frequently routed the Danes, erected new towns and fortified them; and Huntingdon writes that she built a town or two for seven years together. Fabian says " That when
" she had ones assayed the woe and sorrow
" that women feele and suffer in bearing of a
" childe, she hated the embrasinge of her
" husband ever after, and toke witnese of God
" and sayde that it was not convenient or
" semeli to a king's daughter to use such
" fleshlie likinge whereof such sorow should
" ensue."

Both Leland and M. of Westminster agree that in 914 she " rebuilt the castle of Staun-
" ford on the northern bank of the Weil-
" land

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“land,” yet she had scarcely turned her back when the Danes both returned and retook it, for the above Saxon Chronicle, Marianus Scotus, and Florence of Westminster write, that her husband commanded a castle to be built on the south side of the river, and forced all those Danes that had possessed the castle and the town to surrender themselves and acknowledge his sovereignty. This was in 922.

The Castle built by Edward stood by the the north road where the Nuns’ farm now is.

Edmund Ironside dividing the kingdom with Onlaf a Danish prince, yielded to him the cities of Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby and Stamford, and from this time these five cities were called by way of eminence *Fisburgenſes*, but in 942 he retook them, when they remained under the Saxon power till the invasion of Suane K. of Denmark, to whom they readily submitted; their inhabitants were perhaps chiefly a Danish offspring, and for that reason also might escape the cruelty of his army, for it committed the most dreadful ravages. Ingulphus says that these towns adjacent to us were all burnt, and the inhabitants carried into captivity, viz. Balton, Langtoft, Pekirk, Glenton, Norborough, Makeſy, Etton, Badington, Barnack, Peterborough, Eye, Thorpe, Walton

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Walton, Wittering, Paston, Dogsthorpe, and Castor, this invasion was in 1013: by the above the reader may perceive when the Castle was in the hands of the Saxons, i. e. English, and when in those of the Danes. The latter held it till the death of their last king in 1041, when the English again possessed the kingdom, but the Normans in 1066 conquering the whole nation, it consequently fell into their hands.

When Henry Plantagenet, afterward Henry II, warred with K. Stephen, he in 1152, lays Huntingdon, the third time laid siege to the castle of Stanford; the two former times he had been repulsed, but now, after presently taking the town, those who kept the castle sent messengers to Stephen who was besieging Ipswich castle, desiring him to come and assist them, but as he would neither leave that siege nor send supplies, it was surrendered to Henry, who marched directly to Nottingham, and soon took that town, for those who held the castle had set it on fire.

In the reign of Richard the III. it was overthrown and demolished, and the materials employed to repair the White Friary.

The hill on which it stood was chiefly cast up by hands, for, in digging, the earth plainly appear'd to be artificial; not in natural layers.

NOTES

NOTES ON CHAPTER I.

(A) The other three military roads were the *Ikenil street*, the *Fosse-way* and the *Watling street*; the two former crossed the kingdom obliquely from south-west to north-east, parallel to each other; the *Watling street* crossed these the contrary way with equal obliquity, viz. from *Dover* to *Cardigan*, but the *Erming street* ran directly north and south: they made many others of less note all over the island.

(B) The *Erming street* seems more naturally derived from the Saxon word *Herman* a warrior or military man, hence *Herman* or *Erming street* is only the military street or road.

(C) It went south of *Pilgate*.

(D) It came from *Newhaven* in *Suffex* through *Radmill*, *Lewes*, by *Isfield*, *Sbarnbridge*, *E. Grinstead*, *Croydon*, *Stretham*, and met the *Watling street* at *Lambeth*, then went on to *Enfield*, *Harman Street* by *Hertford* through *Ware Park*, and met the *Ikenil street* at *Royston*. Where it ran through woods it was paved with great stones set edgewise, which in many places still remain very strong.

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Dr. Gale says that the *Herman Street* divided a little beyond *Cattarick* in *Yorkshire*, one branch going to *Tinnouth* the other to *Carlisle*, but that the main stem went directly north to *Perfbridge*, *Denton*, *Houghton*, *Binchester*, *Lanchester*, *Ebchester*, *Corbridge*, through the middle of *Northumberland*, and entered *Scotland* a mile and a half west of *Berwick*.

(E) Perhaps *Tolsborp* oaks may be the remains of this *Ceostefne* wood.

(F) By this account the town and university were founded above a hundred years before the building of *Rome*; the bare mentioning it is a sufficient refutation. *Cæsar*, who came here above 800 years after, says the *Britons* wore the skins of beasts, and dyed their bodies with woad, and that the inland inhabitants seldom sowed corn, but lived on flesh and milk, and called a wood surrounded with a ditch and bank a town. These were our university gentry. Yet *Butcher*, and after him *Hewgrave* very gravely affirm it, even *Peck* seems willing enough to let it be believed, but *Forster* judged better, his opinion concerning the antiquity of the Town is therefore inserted.

(G) *Kesteven* might derive its name from the wood of *Ceostefne*, however, as the words are very similar, it is almost certain that one took its name from the other.

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(H) In those early times there was probably no division of the river for a mill, but the whole flowed in one stream at the foot of the *Nuns'* farm.

(I) This etymology of the *Welland* will possibly put the classical reader, who knows the river, in mind of the derivation of *Lucus à non lucendo*, for so far from raging, it is certainly one of the laziest rivers in *Christendom*, and unless urged by rain or snow, one can scarcely tell which way it's water moves.

(K) I don't know that *Glade* is used for a thoroughfare, but as the passage to this gate was, till lately levelled, very steep, it might probably take it's name from the Saxon verb *Glidan* to glide or slip.

(L) I cannot think that the town was ever much larger, if at all; the river bound it on the south, the *Black, Grey and White Friary* on the east, and *Austin Friary* on the south west, however there are sufficient reasons to believe that it never was so populous as at present, for in wading through Mr. *Peck's* tedious History I find an account of many deeds, in which houses were either given or sold, mentioning their abutting on such or such a void or empty place, nay there are two or three of this nature even in *St. Michael's* parish the very centre of the town, but there are none such in this parish now, nor indeed in any other; and if my reader is a native and not young, I dare say he can recollect many useless shabby places which have been built and let for treble the sum, not to mention the erections without the town towards the north.

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It may be here noted that the main streets do not run east and west, but considerably north-east and south-west, so that according to *Speed's* map of the town, which was taken about the year 1600, a line drawn from the eastern wall of the bridge to *New Gate* would be nearly north and south, or the meridian line; and another drawn from *Scogate* to *St. Michael's* church and so onward would be nearly east and west, and cut the meridian at right angles.

But the north road passing through *Scogate* is apt to make those misjudge this matter, who do not know that the cities of *York* and *Edinburgh* to which this road leads, bear west of the north both from *London* and *Stamford*.

There are three ways by which they may be convinced of the north quarter of this or any other place viz. by the pole star, by the compass, or by the sun's shadow at twelve o' clock; and when this quarter is once known the other three are known of course, since in facing the north, the east must be on the right hand, the west on the left, and the south behind.

I have read that towns were built in this manner, with their streets oblique or between the quarters, with a view to break the force both of the north and the east wind, yet the north-east wind is full as cold and full as common as either of these cardinal points; but, by the irregularity of the streets, it is probable they were built by piece meal without any regard to the quarters at all.

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It is distant 89 miles N. by W. from *London*, 108 S. by E. from *York*, 46 miles nearly south from *Lincoln*, and is in 52 degrees 46 minutes of north latitude.

In *Stephen's* reign there were 1500 castles in the kingdom, mostly granted to private subjects, and a writer of those days says that there were as many tyrants as there were lords of castles.

Indeed for a long time after the conquest, the kings, clergy and barons possessing the whole power of the state, the commons seemed to be nearly in as abject a condition as those of *Poland* are at present.

However most of the castles were demolished in the barons wars, for the kings sometimes suffered severely by them, especially *John* and *Henry III.* tho' it had been stipulated before between *Henry II.* and *Stephen* that 1100 should be razed which the latter had permitted to be built.

L.

CHAP. II.

WHITE FRIARY --- GREY FRIARY BLACK FRIARY --- AUSTIN FRIARY.

THE White or Carmelite Friary was seated about a stone's throw east from St. Paul's gate where the road divides for Rihall and Uffington; by the walls yet standing it appears to have been a very large structure, and tradition says that it was a very magnificent one, and particularly famous for a beautiful church and steeple, the latter resembling that of All Saints' church.

Over the western gate are three niches, where probably three statues stood, each of which had a coat of arms over it cut in the stone work; those of each side are defaced, the central one had the arms of France and England quartered, which shews it to have been a royal foundation.

Henry

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Henry III. founded it, but Edward III. was probably a benefactor to it, or the gate erected in his reign, for he was the first of our monarchs that bore his arms so quartered.

It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its situation was so agreeable as to occasion both Bale and Pits frequently to call it a most delightful monastery. (A)

It was always used for the reception of our monarchs, who were lodged and entertained here in their journeys to and from the north; Edward III. lodged in it and confirmed it, and as Brady says probably held a council here when he was at Stamford, where he also confirmed the Priory of Newsted.

When the Castle in Stamford was demolished, its materials as has been said, were employed to repair this convent.

This order of Friars was founded in 1122 by Albert the Patriarch of Jerusalem, who collected some hermits that lived on Mount Carmel near that city. These when the Holy land was taken by the Saracens flocked into Europe, arrived in England and first settled in Norfolk in 1250; their general was St. Simon Stock, so called from his living in a hollow tree. (B)

Bale says that several knights were so struck with their holy lives, that they became of
C 4 their

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their order, and that Sir Geoffery Suthorpe entered into this very Convent as one of the religious.

Men of the greatest learning of the age were members of this fraternity at Stamford, and academical exercises were held and lectures read in this school. The beginning of this academical education was under Henry de Hanna it's warden, who was the second provincial or governor of the whole order throughout England; he resided and was buried here: his death happened Nov. 28, 1299.

Their school, or hall, or inn, in Stamford was a large collegiate fabric in St. George's parish, which was pulled down about 1720 by the Earl of Exeter, and two or three houses built on it's foundation: the first Lord Burleigh's mother was jointured in it.

Forster says that the house standing east of the parsonage house was their school, and continues he, there runs on the south side of St. George's church the length of the street a building very like the old halls at Oxford, with arched doors and windows belonging to it, so that the parsonage house was adjoining to both, according to this writer.

Wood says that Wm. Wheteley, after he had studied many years at Oxford, erected schools at Stamford, and among other treatises

- ses wrote one concerning the discipline of the scholars that were here; this treatise was wholly academical, for he treated on university customs relating to degrees, founding of lectures, and other matters belonging to the government of a university: in it he also expatiated largely on physical and astronomical questions.

This was above 30 years before the Oxford scholars came to study at Stamford, and shews it to be more than a common grammar school at that time.

In 1311 Wm. Liddington, warden of this monastery, was chosen by the whole body of the Carmelite Friars in England to go to France about matters of religion, and there the Provincial of the whole order appointed him Provincial of England, Cyprus and the Holy land; he returned, wrote many treatises, lived to a good old age and was buried here. After his death a general chapter of all the Carmelites in England was held here, to chuse another Provincial, this was in 1319.

Bale says that John Burley was a Carmelite of great repute, and adorned this monastery with his learning: he died, and was buried here, in 1332.

Walter Heston, who was born in Stamford, succeeded Liddington as prior; he read lectures

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lectures in philosophy and divinity as a master and professor in several Carmelite monasteries, and was at length chosen provincial: he died in 1350, and was here buried.

About 1390 flourished Ralph Spalding, who was educated here; he was chosen professor of divinity in Cambridge, and favored Wickliff's doctrine: he also died, and was buried, here.

John Repingale, was a public professor here several years with great applause, and had a well frequented auditory.

Nicholas Kenton was of this monastery and provincial also; about 1432 he was presented with degrees at Cambridge; he was a very eloquent man, and used to pray extempore elegantly and longer than it was usual then to do: he wrote against Thomas Rhedon of Mantua who was afterwards burnt by Pope Eugenius IV. He died in 1460. (c)

This convent was surrendered October 8, 1539, by it's prior.

GREY FRIARY.

The convent of the Grey Friars, or Franciscans, or Minorites, was situated on the right hand just as we pass out of St. Paul's gate; the outward wall of the inclosure is still standing, whereby it appears that the church monastery and gardens took up a great

great deal of ground. The church was very spacious, and the house an exceeding fair structure; many fine pieces of carving, says Mr. Peck, have been frequently dug up in the memory of man, and in the outward wall going from St. Paul's to St. George's gate is yet to be seen, continues he, the figure of a woman with dishevelled hair: (D) R. Glen the clerk of St. John's church saw this and several other figures dug up entire out of the ruins, but all that remains of this fabric is a homely back gate in the south front.

About 1270 this convent was founded either by Henry III. or by some of the ancestors of Edmund Plantagenet earl of Kent: this king was so fond of these friars that he was for placing them in all the great towns of the nation.

This order of friars was instituted in 1206 by St. Francis, who lived to see the foundation of 2500 convents. (E)

They were called Grey because their clothes were made of wool of the natural colour without any dye.

About 1283 John Stanford, a friar of this convent, was made archbishop of Dublin and lord lieutenant of Ireland.

About 1326 flourished John Rodington Prior of this monastery, a very learned man,
and

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and Provincial of the whole order in England: he died in 1348.

About 1330 Peter Sutton, a Franciscan of great learning was buried in it.

In 1378 William Stoke their warden made an exchange of a spring at Stacey's Milne, called Estwellsheved, with the town, for another spring in Emblem's close opposite them, from whence they had water conveyed to the convent by leaden pipes at a cheap rate.

Not many years since, says Howgrave, this was a neat spring, but for want of care destroyed; the other serves both the leaden conduit and St. Michael's conduit, and there is land left for the support of it for ever.

About 1424 William Ruffel of their order preached a sermon in Stamford, wherein he said that it was lawful for a religious and monastic person to have carnal commerce with a woman, and that there was no sin at all in it; he also affirmed that by the law of God no man was obliged to pay tithes to his minister.

The above Edmund Plantagenet's, or Edmund of Woodstock's, daughter Joan, called the fair maid of Kent, with her first husband Thomas Holland earl of Kent, were buried here: he died December 28, 1360.

Speed

Speed says that she was the most exquisite beauty of this age.

The year after his death she married the Black Prince, by whom she had Richard II. who inherited her beauty, for he was the handsomest of any of the kings that preceded him.

When a violent quarrel happened between this monarch and the duke of Lancaster, she rode to and fro frequently till she reconciled them, tho' she was then so very corpulent that she could scarcely bear her own weight.

Her death was occasioned by the king's not forgiving her other son Sir John Holland; for in a quarrel arising between Sir John's servants and those of Lord Stafford's, a favourite servant of the former was killed, he rushing in a fury to revenge his death, happened to meet Lord Stafford and killed him; now this lord and the king had been play fellows when children.

Sir John fled to Beverly abby for sanctuary, but his majesty caused him to be indicted and outlawed, and seized on his lands, which broke his mother's heart, for she died within five days after her messenger returned, who told her that the king had vowed that he should suffer according to law: She died in 1385 and in her will she desires that her body might

might be buried near her first husband's grave, and she was brought to this convent wrapped in cere-cloth and put in lead: when his majesty understood the cause of his mother's death he relented and forgave Sir John, as did also the earl of Stafford father of the murdered lord. (F)

Before the total suppression of this order by Henry VIII. nearly 200 were imprisoned in different parts of the nation, for their obstinacy in withstanding his majesty.

Reynerus sets the value of this monastery at it's dissolution at £36. and Speed at £36. 17s.

In Fuller's history of abbies we read the following surrender of this convent.

For as much as the warden and freers of the house of St. Frances, in Stamforde, commonly callyd the Gray-Freers, in Stamforde, in the county of Lincolne, doo profoundly consider, that the perfection of christian lyving do the not consist in the doine ceremonies, werying of the grey coote, disgeasing our selfe after strainge fashions, doking and beckying, in gurdyng our selfes with a gardle full knotts, and other like papistical ceremonies, wherein we have been moost principally practyced and misselyd in times past; but the very tru waye to please God, and to live

a tru christian man, wythe owte all ypocrasie, and fayned diffimulation, is sincerely declayryd unto us by our master Christe, his evangelists and apostles. Being mindyd hereafter to followe the same; conformyng our selffe unto the will and pleasure of our supreme hedde under God in erthe, the king's majesty; and not to follow henceforth the superstitious traditions of any forincynal potentate; or poore, wythe mutual assent and consent; doo submytt ovr selffes unto the mercy of ovr said foveraygne lorde. And with mutual assent and consent, do surrender and yelde up unto the hand of the same, all ovr said house of St. Francis in Stamforde, comenly cally'd the Grey Freers in Stamforde, with all lands, tenements, gardens; meadows, waters, pondyards, feedings, pastures, comens, rentes, reversiones, and all other ovr interest, ryghtes and tythes, aperteygning unto the same; mooste humbly beseechyng his mooste noble grace, to dispose of us and of the same, as best schall stonde wythe his most graciouse pleasure. And farther, freely to grant unto every one of us his licence undre wretyng and seal, to change ovr habites into secular fashion, and to receive such manner of livyngs as other secular priestes comenly be preferry'd unto. And we all saythfully schall pray unto almighty God long to preserve his mooste noble

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noble grace, wythe encrease of moche felicitie and honor.

And in witnes of all and singuler the premisses, we the saide warden and covent of the Grey Freers in Stamforde, to these presents have put our covent seal the yeght day of Octobre, in the thyrtythe yere of the raigne of owre mooste soverayne king Henry the yeight.

Factum Johannes Schemy, *Gardian.*

Per me Fratrem Johannem Robards.

Per me Johannem Chadworth.

Per me Richardum Pye.

Per me Johannem Clarcke.

Per me Johannem Quoyte.

Per me Johannem Jarman.

Per me Johannem Yong.

Per me Johannem Lovel.

Per me Willielmum Tompson.(o)

BLACK FRIARY.

The monastery of the Black Friars, sometimes called Dominican's, sometimes Friar's preachers, was situated on the left hand in passing down from St. Georges gate to Tenter meadow, and stood on the east adjoining to that meadow.

It took up a deal of ground and had fine gardens from the house to the river side, part
if

if not all the church was standing about 1600, it's steeple was a strong quadrangular tower.

There are no remains of it now, but the ground on which it stood belongs to Savil Cust Esq. (H)

Their order took it's rise in 1216 under St. Dominick, and in 270 years had 1143 convents. (I)

This is supposed to be founded about 1220 by Wm. de Fortibus the second Earl of Albemarle, his grandson Thomas was here buried.

This William broke out into rebellion against his sovereign Henry III. and coming to Bytham castle he committed great spoil, bringing the plunder thither; from thence he went to Fotheringay and surprized that castle, which he fortified, and sent letters to the mayors of most of the cities in England, giving them notice that all merchants and tradesmen might have liberty of passing by his castles, and of buying or selling at them, which so alarmed the king that he raised a great army, marched to Bytham and overthrew that castle, those within yielding and imploring mercy.

In 1353 the bishop of Lincoln made Roger de S. Lis, professor of divinity of this convent, to be confessor of the fraternity, with power to give absolution in incests, adulteries,

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dulteries, broken vows, rapes, sodomies, blasphemies, and laying violent hands on priests.

Saint Nicholas was the favorite saint of this order, and their monasteries were frequently dedicated to him.

Speed mentions two houses of these Dominicans at Stamford, one of which he calls the monastery of St. Michael, the valuation of which at it's dissolution was £72. 18s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$; the other of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, founded by Talbois earl of Anjou and Wm. de Romara, valued at £65. 19s. 9d. but it is uncertain which of these is that we are treating on, or where the other stood.

AUSTIN FRIARY.

The Austin Friary stood on the left hand just without St. Peters gate, and extended to the path which leads from the little bridge over the mill-river to the Uppingham road, the wall was nearly half a mile in circumference; the building itself was an exact square, each face being eighty yards in length.

Mr. Forster says that he saw the pillars and a window dug up, and that in digging a saw-pit, human bones and skulls were found.

In 1712 Alderman Feast, who rented the ground of the Earl of Exeter, procured his leave to dig in it for stone to build a barn, and
he

he got as much besides as built a little courtyard where he lived on Peter hill, many stones with which he built the wall of this yard were curiously carved with figures of birds, beasts, fruits and flowers.

A seal was also dug up finely engraved, and had this inscription, *Sigillum Domini Thome Dei Gratia Elphinensis Episcopi.* i. e. the seal of Thomas by the grace of God bishop of Elphin. Elphin is in Ireland, and the bishop might perhaps lie here in his travels and lose it, it was in the possession of John Maddison esq. of Ketton.

Another seal was found as large as a half-penny, representing the bust of a bearded man, with the following inscription, *Sigillum Hugonis Capellani*, round the border.

A load of Roman tiles were also dug up, they were glazed and of different colours, nine inches square and two thick, and twelve inches from corner to corner lying on a paved floor; there were a great many more which were broken and not carried away. (κ)

About a stone's throw west of this convent is a hedge called pewterers' hedge, where Mr. Peck thinks the pewterers kept stalls formerly during Midlent fair, for a great part of the fair was kept without the town.

Leland says that this convent was founded about 1380 by one Fleming a very rich man in Steneford.

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Pits says. that Thomas Winton belonged to this monastery, who was an author of great repute, and the Provincial or Chief of the whole order of them in England, and an opposer of Wickliffe: he flourished about 1380. (L)

Wm. de Steneford, Leland says, was of this convent, a man of great fame and learning, an eloquent preacher, fervent, and very artful in persuading, who flourished about 1390.

Richard Warner was the last prior, who with five friars surrendered this monastery to Henry VIII. October 6, 1539.

The Austin Friars, derived their origin from Saint Austin, and came from Italy into England in 1252. (M)

Fuller says that the friars of this order were esteemed great and able disputants, and still remembered for their excellency at Oxford, where the act performed by the candidates for their masters is called the keeping of Austins.

In 1423 Roger Flowers of Oakham left six marks to each of the four Friaries at Stamford.

There were many more orders of Friars, but at the council of Lyons it was enacted that there should be but four orders of mendicant or begging Friars, and these were the four of which an account has been given.

Ross says that there were three sorts of poverty among them; one, which was the greatest, was to have nothing either of their own or in common, this was that of the Grey Friars; another was to have nothing of their own, but something in common, as books, clothes and food, this was that of the Black Friars; the third was to have something of their own and something in common, but only necessities, such as food and clothes; this was that of the White and Austin Friars.

The difference between a monk and a friar is this, the first is one whose monastery is endowed with lands for it's support; but a friar is one whose monastery has rarely any more land or estate than the bare situation of the house and gardens, and they lived by the daily alms of the people in the neighbourhood, and if any part of these alms was left at night they gave it to the poor, who attended their gate for that purpose, and the friars themselves trusted to providence for the morrow. (N)

NOTES ON CHAPTER II.

(A) The *White Friary* was probably of great note in *England* because so many Provincials chose to reside here, whereas we read but of one in the *Grey Friary*, one in that of *St. Austin's*, and none at all in the *Black Friary*: the site of it is now a close in possession of *Geo. Denbire Esq*; which he rents of the Earl of *Exeter*.

(B) They were called *Carmes* discalced, or bare-footed *Friars*: *Weever* says that they appeared in the world about 1170, and as soon as they came into *England* seated themselves at *Newenden* in *Kent*. The *Carmalites* always dedicating their convents to the *Virgin Mary* Pope *Honorius IV.* ordered them to be called *Brothers of Mary*, which pleased them so much that they procured three years pardon from Pope *Urban VI.* for all those who would call them by that name; whereupon many, knowing their vanity, and how little they were akin to the *Virgin Mary*, called them *Brothers of Mary the Egyptian Whore*, at which the Pope was exceedingly displeased.

(c) He was Provincial twelve years, and had under his government 1500 *Carmes* throughout the nation: he resigned his Provincialship and soon after died.

She

(D) She has lost her head since Mr. Peck's time, the remainder of her is about a yard high, and we can just perceive that it is the sculptured drapery of a female. This convent is now only a close in possession of James Hurst Esq; rented also of the Earl of Exeter.

(E) St. Francis chose to have the Grey Friars called *Friars Minors*, or *Minorites*, in token of their greater humility. The street called the *Minorites*, near the tower in London, was so called from a monastery of theirs being situated in it. In 1467 St. Francis de Paul a *Calabrian*, having a mind to outdo this St. Francis, instituted an order which he would have to be called *Minims*. St. Francis was born at *Affiso* in *Italy*; he was a merchant in his youth, but a fit of sickness made him devout: he wore a hair shirt with a sack over it, tied with a rope, begging bare-footed and bare-legged from door to door.

When his venereal appetite became inflammatory he repelled it by an application of snow. Butler obliquely mentions it,

He would in frosty weather grow
Enamoured of a wife of snow.

Buchanan describes his mode of operating in these energetical words — *Terebrat perterebratque nivem.* — But how he managed matters in summer this Deponent saith not.

He died in 1226. Nine of his order first landed at Dover in 1224; their sanctity was deemed so great,
that

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that it was customary for persons in their last sickness to send for their garments, and in them to die, and in them to be buried.

(f) This Sir *John Holland*, half brother to the King was created Duke of *Exeter*, and married the Sister of *Henry IV*, but was beheaded for seditious practices in 1399, the very first year of the said King's reign, and fourteen years after he committed the murder.

(g) The first lord *Burghley* in his diary, says that on August 5, 1566, Queen *Elizabeth* was entertained at his house at the *Grey Friary*, because his daughter *Ann* was suddenly seized with the small pox at *Burleigh*.

In 1351 *Thomas Lingeston* and *John Fox*, *Grey Friars* of *Lincoln*, and the Rev. *William Fox* of *Lee* near *Gainsborough*, forcibly carried off a Nun from *Bradholme* Nunnery in *Nottinghamshire*, and stripping her of her religious habit dressed her in a green gown, for which they were prosecuted.

Hollingshead and *Stow* relate that on *Corpus Christi* day in 1402, the devil entered *Danbury* church in *Essex* at evening service, and greatly frightened the congregation, and that he came in the likeness of a *Grey Friar* with a tempest and thunder, which broke the steeple and scattered half the chancel abroad.

(h) Mr. *John Tallis* sen. lives on this spot and rents it of Lord *Brownlow* Cust of *Belton*. Mr. *Tallis* lately purchased the mansion house for about 300 pounds, and

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and pulled it down for it's materials it being very much decayed.

(i) *St. Dominick* was a Spaniard, born at *Calahorra*, *Robert of Gloucester* has the following lines concerning this order of *Black Friars*:

Seynt Demyk hit bygan, in the yere of grace ywis
M. C. C. no more forsothe hit ys.

(k) The floor of the parlour in a farm-house in *Pilsgate* is paved with some of these tiles; Widow *Lowe* now lives in this house.

(L) 'Tis no wonder that the *Friars* opposed *Wickliffe*, for he had asserted that they ought to get their livelihood by work not by begging: *Wickliffe* died in 1385 at his parish at *Lutterworth*, and forty years after he was dug up and burnt for a heretic.

(M) *St. Austin* was an *African* and Bishop of *Hyppa* in *Africa*: he died in 430 when the city was besieged, and ought to be distinguished from *St. Austin* the monk first archbishop of *Canterbury* who died in 604.

(N) The *Friars* were exceedingly enriched by the burials of great personages, for they persuaded people to believe that the devil would have no power over them if they were buried in their convent or in their dress.

They got money too by confessing and granting penance or absolution according as they were paid; they also did whatever they could to persuade dying persons

persons to leave something either for their maintenance or repairs of their convent. *Chaucer* gives the following description of a Friar confessing a dying man.

Yeve me then of thy gold to make our cloister
 Quod he, for many a muskle, and many an oyster,
 When other men have been full well at ease
 Hath been our food our cloister for to rease,
 And yet God wot unneath the foundament
 Performed is; ne of our pavement
 Is not a tile yet within our wones,
 By God we owen fourty pound for stones.

It seems by this that oysters were reckoned poor food in those days, and this reminds me of the many oyster shells I saw all along the foot of the south wall of the *White Friary* when the earth was pared near it in order to make the turnpike road to *Deeping*.

The same poet writes thus too of a *Friar*.

Full sweetly heard he confession,
 And pleasant was his absolution,
 He was an easie man to give penaunce
 There as he wist to have a good pittaunce,
 For unto a poor order for to give
 It is a signe a man is well yshryve,
 Therefore instede of weeping and prayeres
 Men mote give silver to the poor *Freeres*.

Piers the Plowman says

Go confels to some *Frier* and shew him thy sins
 For while fortune is thy friend *Friers* will the love;
Friers follow folke that ver riche
 And folke that are pore at little price they set.

Yet so attached are people to those religious customs they have been long used to, however absurd in themselves

selves, that the suppression of *Friaries, Monasteries, &c.* actually caused a rebellion in *Lincolnshire*, when several grievances were presented to the king on that account.

The following relation of two *Friars* is taken from *Blomesfield's History of Norfolk*, Vol. III, p. 647, and it is to be hoped that the singularity of it's events may in some measure atone for it's little connexion with this History.

“ Sir T. ERPINGHAM lord warden of the Cinque Ports a knight of great fame, who was with *Hon. V.* in all his *French* wars, after peace was restored retired to his seat in *Norwich* with his wife who was an exquisite beauty; here, after the custom of those times he built a church, and between it and his mansion house a small convent for twelve Friars only and an Abbot: in this there were two Friars named *John* and *Richard*, who were at perpetual enmity, nor could they ever be perfectly reconciled by any mediation whatsoever.

It was customary for the knight and his lady to rise daily to morning prayers, and she being extremely affable, it bred a boldness in Friar John, so that whenever she came through the cloyster he always attended her with many bows and civilities, which she suspecting nothing as civilly returned; this encouraged him so much that at length it was visible to the whole convent, and he presumed even to write a letter to her which with great difficulty came into her hands; the lady astonished that such lewdness should proceed from one professing chastity, yet not knowing but it might

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might be a trick of her husband's to make trial of her, she very prudently shewed it him, at this he was so much enraged that he vowed revenge, and causing an answer to be instantly drawn he commanded her to set her name to it: in this letter she shewed great compassion and told him that the next night her husband being to go to London, she would admit him. The letter was received with joy unspeakable.

Against this happy night he provides clean linen, a perfumed night-cap and other necessaries; he keeps the time, observes the place, and is received by her alone who conveys him into a chamber, which he no sooner entered than in rushes the furious knight, with one of his servants, and, without giving him time to call for help either to the house or to heaven, strangled him and left him dead on the ground.

His rage being now over he began to reflect on the sin he had committed, and the extreme danger he was in should he be detected, when, after various projects between him and his man they resolved to convey the corpse back into the monastery, which was divided from the house only by a wall; the man remembering a ladder that happened to be in the back yard, brings it and sets it against the wall, and both lifting up the body, the man with the friar on his back mounts and sits with him astride the wall, then drawing up the ladder descends with him into the monastery, where seeing the house of office door open, he sets him on the seat as upright as possible, and returns, but in his hurry forgot the ladder, when after telling
his

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his master how he had disposed of him, being better comforted they went to bed, the lady knowing nothing of the matter.

At this instant Friar Richard who had been ill of a purging was obliged to rise, and run to the necessary, where by the light of the moon he discerned somebody had occupied the place, at which he contained himself as long as he was able, but finding no remedy, he first called, then entreated him to come out, but not being answered he thought it done on purpose, and the more so when on drawing a little nearer he perceived it to be his old enemy Friar John, who the louder he called seemed the less to listen; he was loth to play the sloven in the yard because the whole convent knew of his complaint, therefore thinking this to be only a counterfeit deafness, he snatched up a brick-bat in great rage and threw it full on his breast; down tumbles Friar John without motion, on seeing which he ran to raise him, but at length finding him to be really dead, he verily believed that he had killed him; what should he do! the gates are locked he cannot escape, but in looking about he espies the ladder, this put him in mind of what had been whispered about the friar's love to the lady; therefore lifting him on his shoulder he mounts it, and conveys him into the porch of the knight's hall, where setting him as upright too as he could, he conveys himself back into the monastery.

While these things were going on, the knight's conscience troubling him prevented his sleeping, he
calls

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calls up the servant and bids him listen about the walls of the monastery whether he could hear any noise or no; the man being obliged to pass through the hall to go to the yard, perceives Friar John sitting bolt upright in the porch.

Terrified at this ghastly sight, he runs back again almost out of his wits and out of breath, but as soon as he could speak, he acquaints his master, who thinking it to be only the man's imagination would not believe it, but went down with him, when he too became an eye-witness of this horrid object.

Being now almost despairing, and thinking murder a sin of so heinous a nature that God would not let it be concealed, yet at length he again collected his spirits and thought of one more trial.

He remembered that he had an old stallion in the stable which he had rode in the French wars, and also a rusty armour hanging up in his armoury, he commands these to be instantly brought, the horse is saddled and caparisoned, the armour put on the Friar, and he set on horseback, bound in his seat strongly with new cords, a case of rusty pistols hung by his side, a lance tied to his wrist, and the lower end put in the rest, his head-piece clasped on, his beaver up, the skirt of his grey gown serving for bases; thus armed cap-a-pee they turn him and the horse out of the gate to seek new adventures.

While this was transacting Friar Richard no less troubled in conscience, ponders what he should do to prevent the worst, at length he concludes it to be the
safest

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safest way to fly, but being fat he thought it best to ride off, and recollecting there was a mare belonging to the Friary, which was used by the baker to fetch and carry corn to and from the mill, he calls him up and tells him that he understood that there was meal to be fetched that morning, and if he would let him have the mare he would save him the trouble, and bring it back before it was light; the baker willing to save himself the labour, opens the back gate and the Friar rides out just when the knight and his man had turned out the dead Friar to seek his fortune.

The horse quickly scents the mare and after her he gallops; Friar Richard looking back was amazed to see an armed knight pursue him, and more amazed still when he discovered him to be Friar John, for partly by the light of the moon, and partly by the break of day, he could see his face as his beaver was up; he now spurs the mare with great fury and after speeds the horse; so great was their noise in the town that many were awaked out of their morning sleep and ran to their windows: at last Friar Richard happened to ride into a turn-again lane, here Friar John overtakes him, the horse assaults the mare, the rusty armour clashes with a most frightful noise.

Friar Richard's burthened conscience accusing him, he bawls out **GUILTY. GUILTY OF THE MURDER!** at the cry of murder people ran out of their beds into the street, and coming up to him he confesses the barbarous fact of murdering one of his own convent, and being pursued by his ghost.

The

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The grudge between them being known, the justice of heaven strikes every one; Friar John is dismounted and sent to the grave, Friar Richard is sent to prison, and by his own confession condemned; but, before his execution, the knight posts to the king and lays the whole affair before him, who pardoned him for his former services, and this event still remains upon record."

I find in *Somner* that the above Sir *Thomas Erpingham* was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of *Henry IV.*

Hermits or *Eremites* and *Anchors* were solitary persons living alone in cells without any society; the first of these was *Paul of Thebes* in *Egypt*, who lived about the year 260, the second was *St. Anthony of Egypt* too who died in 345 at the age of 105.

In the *Earl of Exeter's* library there is a curious translation of a *Psalter*, &c. by one *Richard a Hermit*, who probably lived in the reign of *Hen. II.* The first chapter of *Matthew* begins thus:

The Boc of the generacoun of Ihu Crist sone of
of David, sone of Abraham, Abraham gendride Isaac,
Isaac forsoye gendride Iacob, Iacob forsoye gendride
Iudas and hys breytren.

L.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE --- SEM-
PRINGHAM HALL --- PETERBO-
ROUGH HALL --- BLACK HALL
-- St. LEONARD's MONASTERY --
NEWSTED PRIORY --- BROWNE's
HOSPITAL.

WOOD says that Brazen-Nose College was a very antient structure near St. Paul's gate; and there still remains, says he, a large gate, and in that a less door, to which is fixed a brazen head which suspends an iron ring through it's nose, having a shew of great antiquity, (A) it had, continues he, a good refectory or hall, and in all writings or receipts preserves the name of Brazen-Nose College.

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It was pulled down in 1668 by order of the corporation who were it's proprietors, and a large building erected with it's materials which is now a charity school; but they would not suffer the gate to be destroyed, and only set it a little forwarder: the stone arch seems to have been built about the year 1300.

The Hall was exceeding large and had it's hearth in the middle of the floor, and there were many little rooms and apartments, with some stone stairs that were the students' lodgings.

This Brazen Head was imagined by the common people to be made by Friar Bacon which spoke, and that if his servant had but slipped the ring out of his mouth at that critical moment the town would have been walled with brass.

Brazen-Nose College at Oxford probably took it's name from this college, for it was built long after in the reign of Henry VII. by Richard Sutton and the bishop of Lincoln who in visiting his diocese perhaps might take notice of this.

When the quarrel happened between the southern and northern students at Oxford in Nov. 1333, many of the latter both masters and scholars retired to Stamford, and chiefly resided here; more followed in May, June and July 1334, beginning, or, as Wood says, ra-

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ther restoring a university, and now, says he, was fulfilled the following prophecy of Merlin,

*Doctrinæ studium, quod nunc viget ad vada boum,
Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad vada saxi.*

i. e.

That studious throng which Oxenford doth cherish
In time to come the Stonyford shall nourish.

Spencer thus mentions it,

And after him the fatal Welland went
That if old sawes prove true, which God forbid,
Shall drowne all Holland with his excrement,
And shall see Stamford, tho' now homely hid,
Then shine in learning more than ever did
Cambridge or Oxford England's goodly beams.

Many of these students belonged to Merton college, and the reason of this separation is supposed to be, because the university refused to chuse the northern men into their fellowships on the same footing with the southern.

Here they read lectures, held disputations, and received the neighbouring youth that were sent to them, so that the Oxonians becoming uneasy petitioned Edward III to write to the pope about it and compel them to return, alleging that it would be a great prejudice to their university.

But they liked their situation so well that the king had a great deal of trouble to get them removed.

He wrote a letter to the high sheriff of Lincoln, but they paid no sort of regard to

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this order, therefore in his second letter he ordered him to make a proclamation in the town, that those who did not immediately return should have both their books and effects confiscated; this frightened some so much that they obeyed, but still many lingered behind continuing to study and teach as before, and they petitioned his majesty to let them remain as they were under the protection of earl Warren.

This again alarmed the Oxonians, and they petitioned Edward to refuse their request, therefore on the twenty-eighth of March he wrote to Wm. Trussel a very angry letter, ordering him to take the high sheriff with him to Stamford and send him the names of the recusants.

These obeyed the king and stayed till they were turned out of the town, but as soon as these two departed they returned through the townsmen's persuasion and renewed their studies: upon this his majesty directed a commission of enquiry to examine their names and to see that their books and goods be immediately seized and confiscated.

An inquisition was therefore taken before the above Wm. Trussel, and a list of their names were brought to him, when there were found to be seventeen masters, one bachelor, six parish priests, fourteen students, besides many scholars of a lower order and servants.

Philip the manciple or steward of Brazen-Nose College is mentioned as one of the students. They were all punished with loss of goods and imprisonment, and then remanded to Oxford.

One H. de R. their ringleader, besides these punishments, had his name struck out, and punished with ecclesiastical censures and heavy fines. Some of them probably resided at St. Leonard's and the White Friars.

To prevent any farther elopements, the university made a statute that, Whoever should take a degree at Oxford should also take an oath neither to read nor be present at the reading of any lectures at Stamford in the manner of a university seminary or public college, and this oath is said to be still taken.

The Cambridge university also enacted a similar statute, that none should take a degree or read publicly out of Cambridge, Oxford excepting, for Richard White an old author writes that many Cambridge students withdrew to Chester, and erected a school there, and then removed to Stamford where many Oxonians joined them; which says Peck was probably in 1262.

Selden also mentions an earlier division among the Oxford students, and that they removed to Northampton in the reign of Henry III.

From the above it is plain enough that Stamford was then a town of note for seminaries of learning, else why should they prefer it to settle in before any other place, but that it contained places proper for their reception, for it is not near Oxford.

According to Harding there was a university at Stamford which remained till the arrival of St. Austin when pope Gregory interdicted it with the other public schools in Britain on account of heresy.

Yet as Forster justly observes there never was strictly speaking a university here, since this requires the supreme authority for it's incorporation, which Stamford had not. (B)

In 1704 the building aforesaid, that was erected with it's materials, was converted into a charity school, for it was not originally designed for one.

This school was intended for twenty-four children to be employed in spinning, reading, writing, and to be taught psalmody and religion.

The corporation, besides the assignment of the aforesaid house, and keeping it in repair, gave twenty pounds a year out of the town stock for three years ;

The

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	£.	s.	d.
The Earl of Exeter gave	16	2	6
The Earl of Nottingham,	10	0	0
The Hon. William Cecil,	10	0	0
Charles Bertie Esq;	10	0	0
Sir Edmund Turner,	10	0	0
Dr. John Sharp, late Abp. of York,	16	2	6
The late Earl of Gainsborough,	10	15	0
John Brown Esq; of Tolthorpe,	100	0	0
Dr. Frederick Slare, out of the estate of Joseph Neal Esq; devised for charitable uses,	200	0	0
Richard Brocklesby, clerk,	100	0	0
Sir Thomas Trollope of Caswick,	47	0	0
Mr. Edward Greaves,	10	0	0
Mrs. Mary Walburgh in 1725,	50	0	0
Mrs. Wills of Exton,	100	0	0

Some of which persons, besides the benefactions abovementioned, subscribed yearly as follows,

The Hon. William Cecil,	3	0	0
Charles Bertie Esq;	3	0	0
Sir Edmund Turner,	4	0	0
Sir Thomas Trollop,	4	0	0

Several other neighbouring gentlemen and clergymen, as well as inhabitants of the town, have from time to time contributed very freely and generously towards the support of the said school.

This foundation is for twenty-four children, who are wholly maintained and lodged in the school; besides others that come daily to learn to spin and read there; which advan-

tage lies open to all the poor in the town and neighbourhood, and is denied to none that will make use of it; there are a mistress, and a servant resident to teach them what is proper to make the girls good servants; as spinning, knitting, sewing, &c. And a master attends daily to improve the boys in writing, singing of psalms, and accompts; who likewise takes an account of the children's work and behaviour; reads prayers, and catechizes them. There are three stewards appointed at their annual meeting to superintend the whole, who have great power lodged in them: And two auditors to inspect their account, which are to be laid before them, four days or more before the annual meeting: And an apothecary is desired constantly to attend when any are sick, and provide such medicines, as shall be judged suitable to their present exigencies: The stewards are chosen by the trustees; and any one subscribing twenty shillings a year, is always qualified to act as a trustee.*

SEMPRINGHAM HALL

Stood on Peter-hill in St. Peter's parish, on the north side, about a stone's throw from the gate; there was a chapel and chantry adjoining it built long before, and dedicated to the virgin Mary, and thence called St. Mary's chapel: alderman Feast lived on this spot and built a wall for a little court yard

* For the present state of this school see the *Modern Part*.

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with some of the carved stones that were dug up in St. Austin's Friary as has been before mentioned. (c)

The above was founded in 1292 by Robert Luttrell rector of Irnham, for the education of those youths who were designed for Gilbertine monks at Sempringham, and therefore he gave them to the prior and convent of those monks, who promised to keep a number of students here for the increase of their convent; and for their maintenance, the said Robert Luttrell gave them lands in Stamford, Cottesmore, Ketton and Casterton.

This order of Gilbertines was instituted by one Gilbert lord of Sempringham, contrary to the constitution of Justinian who forbade double monasteries, that is, of men and women together, and in 1148 pope Eugenius III. confirmed it: this Gilbert founded thirteen convents, and lived to see seven hundred friars and eleven hundred sisters.

PETERBOROUGH HALL.

Was situated opposite the south door of All Saints' church. The refectory or hall was a large handsome room, in the north-end of which was a spacious church-like window with much painted glass in it, with the figure of a cock in two or three places, and the same figure being in several places in the windows of St. Martin's church, which was

under the abbot of Peterborough's patronage, serves to confirm the tradition of this being Peterborough Hall. When I was a school-boy, says Mr. Peck, to Mr. Rollo curate of St. John's church the scholars kept their feast in this room.

All those houses which form the west side of the white meat market were built on the spot whereon the east side of this hall stood.

In this hall the young students resided who were designed to be monks of Peterborough minster, and hence it received it's name,

It was pulled down about the year 1705 by Mr. White a baker, who owned it, and built the present house on it's site. (D)

BLACK HALL

Stood north-west of All Saints' church just by the steeple. Here, says Mr. Wood, was lately standing a house of great antiquity called Black Hall, the structure of it's kitchen shewing evident marks of antiquity.

It was a school for the youth belonging to some house of Benedictine or Black Monks, not Friars, for it was endowed with lands in Stamford field called Black Hall Leas.

This hall was demolished soon after Peterborough hall, and a house built with it's materials. (E)

There was an abby of Cistercian monks in Stamford, but by whom founded or where situated, says Mr. Peck, is to me a secret.

In 1214 king John confirmed the gift of ten marks per annum which William Humet lord of Stamford had given them.

There was also in the town a Hall called Vauldey Hall belonging to Vauldy Abby, or the Abby *dé valle dei* by Grimsthorpe, but it's situation is unknown too. Nicholas de Stamford, an excellent scholar, who flourished about the year 1310, belonged to this hall.

Tradition says that there was a college in St. Mary's street where Mr. Bywater the gunsmith lived; his shop and parlour were the hall, his kitchen window has still some painted glass, and on it's floor was a stone, on which was fastened a small brass plate as on grave stones. (F)

There was a house of great antiquity in the high street called Windmill Inn, and another in the same street pulled down by Mr. Moore where was much gilding, and the arms of Edward III. are yet on chimney piece. (G)

The remains of Brazen-Nose college and of all the other colleges carry no trace of antiquity higher if so high as Henry I. time.

The Hospital of St. Logar is mentioned in old writings, which perhaps stood without St. Paul's gate where earl Warren gave five acres of burial ground to the town.

SAINT LEONARD'S MONASTERY

Of Benedictine or Black Monks dedicated to St. Leonard stood about a quarter of a mile east of Stamford. (H)

It was began to be built about the year 658 at the same time with Peterborough minster, but finished before it. St. Wilfrid the elder, afterwards bishop of York, founded it, and it was the oldest conventual church in all South Mercia. Wilfrid being educated at Lincoln gave it to the Benedictine monks of that city: he died at Oundle in 709 aged seventy five, (I)

In 1082 William the conqueror and William Kairliph bishop of Durham rebuilt it, and they gave it to the prior and convent of Durham to make a cell for the monks of that monastery; it was endowed with lands called the manor of Cuthbert's fee, which also belonged to the cathedral church of Durham, for this was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, (K) and the monks were likewise Benedictines.

The side aisles are both destroyed which when standing made the front † as broad again, and must have been a beautiful piece

† That part of the front now standing measures thirty-three feet and is deservedly admired. The lovers of antiquity are much obliged to the Earl of Exeter who has given a proof of his good taste in causing it lately to be repaired, but for which ere now it had been in ruins.

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of work. It was also above as long again as it now is, and even then beyond the nave stood the steeple wherein hung the bells, and on each side that were the cross aisles : beyond the steeple stood the choir, so that what now remains is not the fifth part of the original building, and yet it is a good part of the nave of the church. It must have been gloomy from the narrowness of it's windows, and these were made obscurer by the painted glass, but it was enlightened by a great number of lamps which were continually burning.

St. Benedict was the founder of the order of Benedictines or Black monks, who himself erected twelve monasteries; the order was brought into England in 596 by Austin the monk. (L)

In 1217 the parson of St. Peter's church in Stamford brought an action against the prior of Durham and others for carrying away his corn without paying tythes, but they defended it by affirming it was tythes belonging to St. Leonard's.

Sir Henry de Stamford, who was elected bishop of Durham, resided here during the latter part of his life which ended in 1320, and he was buried in the choir before the high altar : he was born on St. Leonard's day, elected bishop on St. Leonard's day, and buried in St. Leonard's church : after his burial

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a light was seen shining on his grave like a funbeam.

Cells were used as a nursery for young monks, where they were sent to study under their seniors; also as a punishment of those who were banished from their principal houses; also for the recess of eminent persons who, being ill treated by the king, pope, or their own monasteries, chose to leave them and live here in retirement, as the above Henry of Stamford did.

In the Monasticon the value of this cell at it's dissolution was £25. 1s. 2d. 2q. Reymner makes it £36. and Speed £36. 17s.

The abbot of Croyland had £8. per annum out of this priory.

In Speed's map of Stamford there is mentioned a Nunnery on the road to St. Leonard's, but nothing of this is now known.

Milton gives a beautiful description of a monastic life and such places as these are in the following verses;

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters Pale,
And love the high embowed roof
With antique pillars, massy proof,
And storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light;
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voic'd choir below,
In service high, and anthems clear,
As may, with sweetness through mine ear,

Diffolve me into extasies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes :
And may, at last, my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew,
Till old experience do attain
To something like prophetic strain !

NEWSTED PRIORY

Was seated on the river Guash about midway between Stamford and Uffington just by the present water-mill.

There was a curious book kept there, that besides it's own estate and endowments gave a particular account of all the estates and possessions of the neighbourhood in and about Stamford ; this invaluable book was lost at it's suppression.

This priory was founded about the year 1230 by Wm. de Albini III. who, with his wife Agatha Trusbut, daughter of lord Trusbut of Yorkshire, was here buried. (M) In 1303 the heart of lady Isabella de Roos was also buried here.

It was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and designed for monks and canons living after the rule of St. Austin. (N)

This Wm. was great grandson to a Norman nobleman named Robert de Todenai who built Belvoir castle ; himself was lord of

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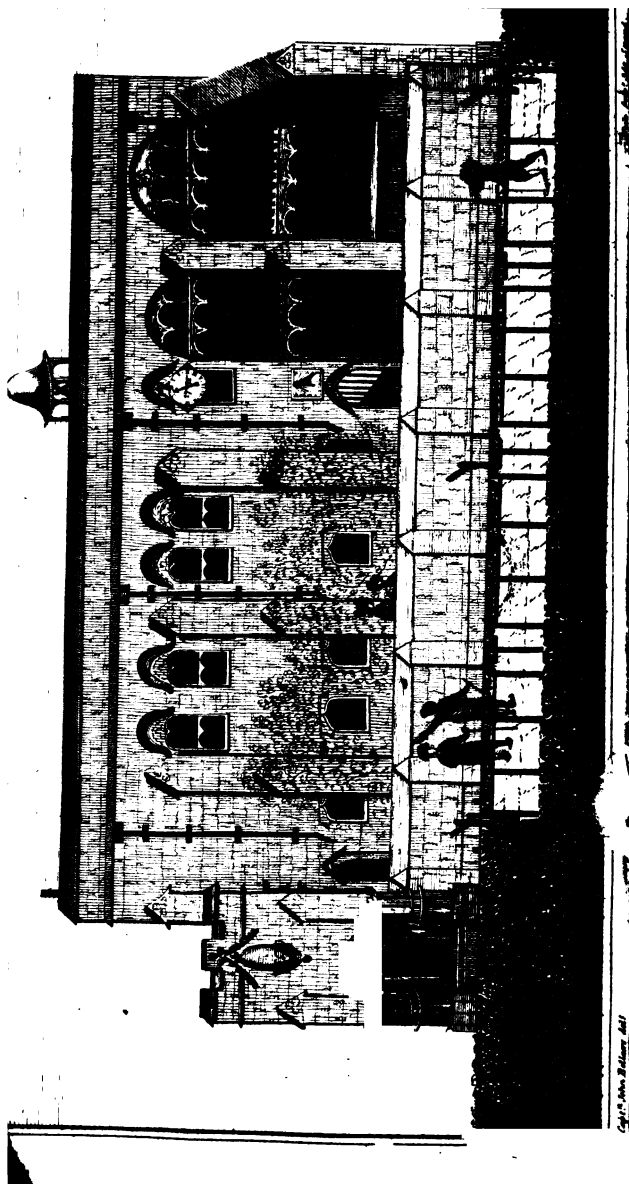
the said castle and resided there; he was also lord of Uffington and died at his mansion house there in 1236; his heart was sent to Belvoir and buried on the north side of the high altar: his house was embattled, and was repaired in the reign of Henry VIII.

He was at different times sheriff of Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Rutlandshire, a great soldier and chief of those barons who resisted king John, who sent several times for him to join them and received him with great joy.

He kept Rochester castle against the king, who with some of his generals going round it to view it, an excellent archer told him he could kill the king if he would let him, but Albini refused, on which the archer said that the king would not spare them in such a case, he replied God's will be done.

When the castle was half overthrown they kept the other half, and at last yielded only through famine; there were in it ninety-four knights besides many soldiers, over all whom he was governor, and saved his life but with the loss of his liberty, which his wife at length recovered by raising six thousand marks for the king, who gave his manor of Uffington to earl Warren towards the maintenance of his castle at Stamford. The pope had excommunicated him before for his rebellion.





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After the king had taken Albini he went to Belvoir castle, and told those who kept it that unless they delivered it, their master should never eat more, whereupon his son Nicholas brought him the keys directly.

This priory at it's dissolution was valued, says Dugdale, at £37. 6s. but Speed says £42. 1s. 3d.

In 1424 Roger Flower of Oakham left the prior and canons a legacy of 13s. 4d.

BROWNE'S HOSPITAL,

OR,

BEAD-HOUSE,

Stands on the north side of the corn market and a very little way west of the market-cross.

It was erected, says Howgrave, in the beginning of the reign of Richard III. by Wm. Browne alderman draper and merchant of the staple at Calais, and was dedicated to Saint Mary and All Saints:

He procured says the same author from Richard III. letters patent for himself or his executors to found it, but dying before it was finished, left it to Mr. Stoke his wife's brother who was his executor, and who got fresh letters from Henry VII.

But Forster says that it was first incorporated by Edward IV. which was before the a-

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bove date of it's erection, and continues he it was again incorporated in the eleventh of Henry VII. by the name of the alms-house of Wm. Browne, consisting of a warden, confrater, and twelve poor.

Mr. Browne for it's support left, the manor of Swafield, the manor of North Witham with sixty-five acres of woodland, for supplying it with fuel, also several lands in South Witham, Twiford, Woolsthorpe, Wiltsthorpe, Barholm, Colsterworth, Castle Bytham, Cownthorpe, Careby, Easton, Bernack, Walcott, Pilsgate, Wothorpe, St. Martin's, Warmington, North Luffenham, Sculthorpe, Stretton, Stretton-Stokin, Thistleton, Easendine, Steynby, with several farms, messuages lands and tenements in Stamford. Butcher says that the manor of Swayfield alone is worth £400. per annum.

These being leased afford each poor 2s. 6d. per week, the warden £24. and the confrater £20. per annum.

The said Mr. Stoke made several statutes for the better governing the hospital.

The chapel was consecrated by the bishop of Lincoln December 22 1494, it stands at the eastern end of the poor's rooms, and has much curious painted glass in it's windows; the confrater reads prayers in it twice daily, unless when there is service at All Saints church, at which the poor must attend.

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Part of the chapel standing in Saint Michael's parish, the vicar of that parish agreed with the governors to quit them of all parochial demands on paying him the sum of 6s. 8d. yearly.

The audit room is very spacious and is over the poor's rooms, and has also much painted glass in the windows, in this the vicar of All Saints audits the accounts yearly; the bishop of Lincoln is the visitor.

On the left hand of the stairs ascending to this room in the cloysters, is a small square brass plate fixed on the wall, on which these verses are engraved;

*Hæc nova structura retinens habitacula p̄tura;
Sit permanſura per tempora longa futura.
Debilibus ſic et ſenibus fuit ædificata;
Pauperibus non divitibus domus iſta beata.
Hanc qui fundavit, dotavit, perpetuavit;
Crimina cum davit ſua credimus omnia lavit. †
Conſtructor hujus, patriæ decus urbis et hujus,
Williélmus dictus tunc Brownè heu! jam nece victus.
Sit domus iſta precum; aut hæc mea non reputetur,
Sic baptizetur ſit domus iſta precum.*

† This line ſeems to confirm thoſe in their opinion who think that the ſaid William Brown was obliged to erect and endow this building as an atonement for ſome offence; though it is generally believed that it was the conſequence of a devout and charitable frame of mind.

The chapel of Market-Harborough in Leiceſter has been pointed out by a very ancient tradition of the inhabitants, to have been built by John of Gaunt, in

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The warden and confrater last year favored me with the following version. There is also an old translation of them hanging in a frame, but not so elegant.

This structure new does many rooms contain :
May it for ever flourish and remain !
'Twas built the old and helpless to support,
For poor, not rich, to be a happy port.
He whose kind views look'd far beyond his day,
By this, we trust, wash'd all his sins away.
The glory of his country, and *this town* ;
Tho' dead, his deeds record the name of—Browne.
In this my house, if you my mem'ry prize,
Direct your daily offerings to the skies.

The seal of this hospital has the following inscription graven round it's verge--Sigillum commune eleemosinarie Staunford, i. e. The common seal of the Alms-house in Stamford.

By the fifth statute of the founder it appears that when any place becomes vacant, either of the chaplains or the poor, it is to be filled by the vicar of All Saints, or the dean of Stamford in a fortnight, or the heirs of the said Wm. Browne in another fortnight, or the alderman of Stamford and the abbot of

consequence of an injunction from the pope as part of a penance for maintaining a criminal conversation with Katharine Swynford afterwards his third wife. This tradition is greatly strengthened by some Observations drawn up by Mr. Rowland Rouse, and published in the Gent. Mag. for June 1765. — May private Vices prove Public Benefits.

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Croyland in another fortnight, or the bishop of Lincoln in the next fortnight, and so back again.

Stamford is the head of a rural deanery, and the bishop of Lincoln nominates when it is vacant, in order to fill up the vacancies of this hospital.

In the reign of James I. those who wanted to engross the revenue suggested that it was abused by superstitious uses, but the king being informed of the real truth confirmed it and gave it a new charter, calling it by the name of the Beadhouse of William Browne, for a warden, confrater, and twelve poor of the foundation of king James, and it has apartments for ten men, two women and two chaplains.

By virtue of this charter they, being incorporated as a body, have a power to sue and be sued, with a common seal which they may break at pleasure.

This monarch also gave his picture to the hospital which is fixed at the eastern end of the audit-room.

The warden's habitation is very convenient, he has the government of the house, looks after the estate and lets leases.

In 1356 Wm. Apethorpe of Stamford, among other donations gave John Knot three houses between the abbot of Croyland's house east, (p) and a house of Robert Wykes west ;

these three houses stood on the very spot on which this hospital was afterwards built.

Mr. Browne himself lived in the house of the latter and the next to that, which were then but one house, but is now divided into two houses, inhabited by Mr. Denshire and Mr. Wyche, (Q) and therefore his dwelling must have been exceedingly spacious and magnificent.

Leland says that "He was a marchant of "very wonderful richnes." His father John Browne was also a draper and laid four shops into one in the street called the Wool Row in order to hold his drapery; this immense shop he gave his son William in 1437: the deed mentions it abutting on the king's highway east, and on the way called Behynde back west. (R)

Beadhouses were so called because the poor in them used to say so many Pater Nosters, or other prayers, for the souls of their founders, dropping a bead at the end of each prayer that they might know when they had said the stated number of them, a practice still used in the Roman church.

The figures of William Browne and his wife on a large blue marble stone are in All Saints' church to the description of which the reader is referred.

For the Present State of this Hospital see the *Modern Part* of this Compilation.

NOTES ON CHAPTER III.

(A) It is to be hoped that the corporation will never suffer this head to be removed, for if Mr. *Peck's* conjecture be true it is the most precious antique belonging to the town, and is shewn as such to inquisitive strangers, and withal it is scarcely in the power of time to destroy it.

(B) Mr. *Peck* avoids mentioning this, and was so fond of the idea of a university here, that his book bears for it's title *Academia tertia Anglicana*, i. e. The third English University.

Drunken *Barnaby*, in one of his journies to the north, mentions both *Stamford* and it's University in a sarcastical manner. This author's surname was *Harrington* a native of *Appleby* in *Westmoreland*, and educated at Queen's college *Oxford*, who passed thro' this town not later than the year 1667, as he mentions the plague being at *Wansford* while he was at that place, and that while he was asleep on a haycock near the town, he was carried away by a flood, when to those who enquired from whence he came he replied from *Wansford Brig* in *England*.

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He mentions also the seeing of *Burleigh*, but the family was then absent, and that when he was at *Grantham* some of the inhabitants, being fearful lest their tall spire should be placed on *St. Paul's* cathedral, asked from whence the paper was to be procured to wrap it in that it might not be damaged by carriage.

The small extent of *London* then, and the want of turnpike roads are visible from the description of his journey to *Uxington*, for, though he rode, he says he had a tedious journey, and got there late in the evening.

It seems that *Stamford* was then noted for beggars and the selling of purses. His words are

Veni Stamford, ubi bene
Omnis generis crumenæ
Sunt venales, sed in summo
Sunt crumenæ sine nummo;
Plures non in me reptantes,
Quam sunt ibi mendicantes.

Quo schola? quo præses? comites? academica sedes?
In loculos literas transposuere suas.

To *Stamford* came I where I find
Purses are sold of ev'ry kind,
Purses there are that cut a flash,
Purses in plenty but no cash,
As many vermin as crawl o'er me
So many beggars are before ye.

Where are the scholars, *Professor*, fellows, college?
They've into purses cramm'd their former knowledge.

(c) It is that large farm house in which *Mr. Greenwood* lives, which he rents of the Earl of *Exeter*, but no carved stones are now visible.

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This *Gilbert de Gaunt* was a very deformed man and lived to the age of 106. *Sempringham* is near *Folkingham* and now a parish of about half a dozen houses; it has an old church dedicated to St. *Andrew*, with a tower steeple, and the monastery adjoined the church.

The order began in this manner: Seven young virgins voluntarily leaving the world, shut themselves in a solitary habitation that joined the north wall of the church, and submitted to his government. Their door was constantly kept locked, and they received their food, &c. through a window.

Sion house in *Middlesex*, now the seat of the duke of *Northumberland*, was a convent of this order of *Gilbertines*.

Wreker an old poet writes thus of them as translated by *Bale*,

The *Monks* sing the mass the *Nuns* sing the other,
Thus doth the sister take part with the brother;
Bodies, not voices a wall doth dissever,
Without devotion they sing both together;

Why should I prate

An order it is begun of late,

Yet will I not let the matter so passe,

The silly brethren and sisters alas

Can have no meeting but late in the dark,

And this you know well is a heavy werk:

Some barren are, some fruitful be,

Yet they by name of virgins cover all,

For fertile sure and better beareth she

Who blest is once with crosier pastorall,

Now scarce is found one barren doe

Till age debarre whether they will or no.

When *Henry VIII.* had determined on the suppression of monasteries *Cromwell* was employed as his chief agent; the following is an abstract of a letter, from a priest of the above *Sien* house to him, giving an account of the backslidings of that society, the orthography of it only modernized:

“May it please your Goodness to understand that *Bushope* preached the king's title well, and had a great audience, a very full church, but one of the *Focaces* called him a knave openly, for which I have imprisoned him; it was that foolish fellow with the curled hair that knelt before you when you came out of the confessor's chamber.

I have since then detected *Bushope* in many things, as that he would have persuaded, one of the lay brethren, a smith, to make a key for the door that girls might be received for him and his fellows, especially a man's wife at *Uxbridge* living not far from the old lady *Derby* who was his old customer, and had been many times here at the grates with him.

He also persuaded a *Nun* to lie with him, and made her believe that as often as she did so, if he immediately confessed her and gave her absolution, that God would forgive her and it would be no offence at all before him.

She has wrote several letters to him concerning their amours, and would have had his brother the smith pull a bar out of the window whereat they used to talk that he might come to her at night.

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He used to tell the sexton that he would contemplate in the church o' nights, and by that means often talked with her at the said window, but if master *Bedle* had been a *Friar* he would have told him how to have brought things to pass without breaking gates or counterfeiting keys.

Such religion and such sanctity God save me from.

From *Sion* this 12th day of *December* by the speedy hand of your assured poor priest,

Richard Layton."

The *Gilbertine* order was certainly the pleasanter of all religious orders, and it is a matter of wonder that it did not possess the property of *Aaron's* serpent.

(D) Mr. *Hodges* a baker and butcher now lives in it and rents it of Mr. *Davis* a baker.

(E) Mr. *Hames* a mason lives in this house, and *Black-ball* leas commonly called *Black a Leas* is a piece of Lammas ground of about twenty acres chiefly pasture, near to and north-east of *Emlyn's* close.

(F) Mr. *Parnham* a saddler now lives in it.

(G) Mr. *Batson* a draper, and Mr. *Treacher* a druggist now live under this roof. It has seven stone urns on it's parapet wall. The house of Mr. *Joseph Robinson* was the *Windmill* inn, the back door of which entered as at present into the north-east part of *Maiden Lane*.

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(n) Mr. *Pierrepont* resides here.

St. *Leonard* was a Frenchman born at *Le Nans*, he was made bishop of *Limoussin*, and obtained permission of the king to set all prisoners free whom he visited; he is therefore still looked upon as the patron of prisoners: he died about the year 579.

(i) *Wilfrid* brought two musicians out of Kent called *James* and *Stephen* who introduced notes and singing into the churches of the north of *England* which were used before only in *Kent*, to which county they were brought from *Italy* by *Adrian* the seventh abbot of St. *Austin's* monastery in *Canterbury*.

(k) *Cuthbert* was archbishop of *Canterbury*, and flourished about 750; he introduced burying in churches and churchyards which before was not permitted, but we are under no obligation to him on that account. *Godwyn* says that his body was taken up and buried in the church of *Durham*.

(l) St. *Benedict* was an Italian and born at *Norcia*, and is reckoned the father of all the Monks in *Europe*, and until the reign of *William* the conqueror there was no order but his in the whole nation: it is said that he quelled his fits of concupiscence by rolling himself on a heap of thorns, and that when the *Goths* invaded *Italy* and set fire to his cell the flames burnt round him in a circle and would not touch him, on which they put him into a hot oven, but on opening it the next day he was found unhurt and his clothes not even singed. He died *March* 21, 542.

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(M) I imagine Mr. *Peck* means the third earl of *Arundel*.

(N) *Weever* mentions a fraternity of monks called *Premonstratenses* who lived after the order of St. *Augustin* and that they first settled at *Newhouse* in *Lincolnshire*, but whether this be the same with *Newsted* I cannot determine.

It is well known that we are beholden to a monk of this order named *Luther* for the Protestant religion.

Fox in his *Martyrology* mentions one hundred and twelve different orders of *Monks*, *Friars* and *Nuns*.

There were in *England* one hundred and eighteen *Monasteries* that were founded by kings only, in which there were twenty six *Abbots* and two *Priors* who sat as lords of parliament.

The founding of a monastery was formerly the usual atonement for the most atrocious crimes; it is therefore no wonder that there should be so great a number of them.

One hundred and four were founded from the conquest to the accession to king *John*, a space of only one hundred and thirty three years, and many of them richly endow'd.

The popes being fonder of the regular than the secular clergy, granted many monasteries an exemption from tithes for their lands which ought to have been paid to the parish priests; now when the greater monasteries were dissolved by the act of 31st of Hen. VIII. it was provided that the king and his grantees should enjoy those lands discharged from tithes which had

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been tithe-free before, and these are the lands which we see at this day that pay no tithes, by which the church is defrauded of it's due.

The first who ordained tithes through all *England* was *Ethelwolf* in his parliament of the year 855, but it is devoutly to be wished that a mode of subsisting so useful a body of people as the Parochial Clergy could be devised that would be less invidious to their Parishioners, who ought to have a cordialty and respect for their spiritual guide, otherwise but little benefit will flow from his instruction.

I tender the following also for the contemplation of those well disposed persons who believe that the world grows daily more wicked :

In the fourth part of Sir *Edward Coke's* Reports where he treats on actions for scandal we find the following ;

In 1483 The *Abbot* of *St. Alban's*, who was also a lord of parliament, ordered his servant to go into the town and tell a person's wife that he wanted to speak with her.

When they were alone he began by telling her that her dress was very mean, she replied that her husband could not afford better; he then told her that if she would oblige him she should wear as good clothes as the best woman in the parish, and unfolded his mind to her, but she disregarding his offer he began to use force, yet all in vain; still he detained her a long time against her will.

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When her husband was acquainted with this he talked of it, and threatened to bring an action against him for false imprisonment.

The abbot on hearing this put the man into the spiritual court on an action for defamation, and it was carried against the husband.

In a translation of one of *Petrarch's* epistles, who was archdeacon of *Parma*, we read the following lines,

Here *Venus* with her wanton toys
Is honour'd with base bawds and boys,
Adultery, whoredom, and incest
Is reckon'd now among the best,
And counted but as sports and plays
E'en with the bishops of these days ;
'The wife is ravish'd from her spouse
And to the prelate's seat she bows,
The poor good man must leave the town,
Such ordinances are set down,
And when her belly riseth high
By churchmen that do with her lie,
'The husband must not dare complain
But take his wife, with child; again.

Not long after the above affair at *St. Alban's* a similar one happened which is mentioned by *Sir Thomas More*, of a poor man who having caught a priest familiar with his wife, and speaking of it, yet because he could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation, when to prevent excommunication he was obliged on the sabbath day, to stand up in a pew of the church to be the more gazed at, and then after he had repeated aloud what he had said against the priest, he put his hands before his mouth and said *Mouth thou liest*, but the moment the words were uttered and the penance

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over, being a fellow of some humour, he put his fingers to his eyes and bawled out, *But Eyes by the mass you don't lie at all.*

. *Chaucer* mentions this mode of penance;

They make hem sai mouth I lie
Though they it sawe with their iye.

But it should be remembered that these knaves were papists, for it is not to be imagined that a protestant clergyman would do such things.

(o) This jingling Latin verse, whose middle rhymes with the end, is termed *Leonine* from *Leo* the inventor, not from the fanciful resemblance of a lion's tail, as some dictionary writers have it.

When the close of the lines only rhyme it is called *Monkish*; from it's being frequently used by the monks who chiefly possessed what little learning there was, and were the principal writers of the dark ages, one of whom said it was a pity that *Virgil* did not write the *Æneid* in rhyme, as then it would have been a perfect poem. A remark of the same nature with that of the emperor of *Morocco*, who when one of his ministers had related the many victories of prince *Eugene*, shook his head and replied *He is a brave fellow indeed, it is a pity he is a Christian.*

The writers of this kind of verse frequently militated against grammar rules, and as frequently changed the true orthography of a word when they were puzzled in hunting a rhyme; the word *davit* in the 6th line of these verses is an instance of this sort:

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It seems best adapted to ludicrous subjects, as in the ridicule of the inhabitants of *Brescia* and their poet,

*Brixia, vestrae merdosa volumina vatis,
Non sunt nostrates tergere digna nates.*

The *Palindromus* verse was an invention more recondite, but equally puerile; the words of which are the same read either backwards or forwards, as

Odo tenet mulum, madidam mappam tenet Anna.

But this I suppose was of too operose a construction, even for a monk, to become of general use.

(P) The abbot of *Croyland's* house adjoined the eastern end of this bead-house, and is now inhabited by Mr. *Davies* maltster and brandy merchant.

(Q) Mrs. *Wingfield* lives in the house where Mr. *Wyche* dwelled.

(R) The *Wool-row* is that row of about half a dozen houses which form the eastern side of the white meat market (formerly called *Behyndeback*) and the western side of what is now sometimes called *Red Lion Square*, but in this deed called only the king's highway, as in truth it is very far from being a square.

L.

G

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

CHURCHES.

THERE were fourteen Parish Churches belonging to the town, viz.

St. Clement's.	St. Thomas's.
St. Mary's Bennewerk.	St. Michael's Cornfall.
St. Peter's.	Great St. Michael's.
St. Andrew's.	St. Mary's.
Trinity.	St. George's.
St. Paul's.	All Saint's.
St. Stephen's.	St. John's the Baptist.

There were besides St. Bennet's chapel, with that of St. Mary's in the Gannoc street, close to Sempringham hall, with several others.

The first nine churches are destroyed ; at first by the northern soldiers in 1461, who burned several ; they were again reduced in 1538 at the dissolution of monasteries ; and lastly in 1553 by virtue of an act of parlia-

ment made in 1547, which empowered the chief magistrate and two justices of the peace to lessen their number, who reduced them to the present number of five, according to the old division of the town into five wards, allowing one to each ward.

Yet though they are thus reduced it may appear strange to some that even now none but All Saints can competently maintain a minister, how then were so many maintained? This is the same with Cambridge, and the reason may be that the monks of the several monasteries here used to officiate in the churches belonging to their parish, and when these were dissolved most of those parishes that had a livelihood belonging to them were united for the support of the future ministry, and those that had nothing were totally ruined.

St. Clement's stood near the gate called Scogate, which while it stood was called Clement gate, the church yard is part of Mr. Noel's (now Mr. Tollar's) garden. (A)

In king John's reign lord Langvale gave this church to the nuns of St. Michael, and they used to present the vicar.

St. Mary's Bennewerk stood on the north side in a little close just within Peter gate; the word means within the works or walls; the parish it stood in was also called Bennewerk, and the street the Gannoc: before the

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church yard stood a college or hall belonging to some of the students of Stamford.

It was destroyed by the northern men, and then the parish was united to St. Peter's; the gate then also changed it's name of West gate to Peter gate.

It was a rectory, and the prior and chapter of Durham presented, for it was appropriated to them.

St. Peter's was also a rectory and stood on that green spot on the south side of Peter-hill, and, as appears from Domesday book, belonged to Hamilton; in this book it is said that the king has a carrucate of land in St. Peter's parish, and half a carrucate in All Saints' parish. (B)

(c) It is evident from the same book that St. Peter's parish was not in Lincolnshire, and as Rutland was not made a county till the reign of Henry III, but what is now Rutland belonged part to Northamptonshire and part to Nottinghamshire, (D) it must have been in one of these shires, but most likely in Nottinghamshire, since great part of Rutland, and particularly Hamilton church soke, to which St. Peter's church belonged, was part of Nottinghamshire, and if St. Peter's parish be not in Lincolnshire, then Bennewerk parish, Bredcroft and Broadheng cannot be in Lincolnshire, as they all lie between St. Peter's parish and the rest of Rutland.

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Brotheng is so called from it's breadth, and it's banks hanging over the river.

In 1267. Greetham, Gotesmore, Margate Overton, Stretton, Thisselton, Teigh, Wichendon, Exton, Whitwell, Exwell, Albanthorpe, Burleigh on the hill, Oakham church soke, Hamilton church soke, and Ridlington church soke, which were all part of Nottinghamshire, were then made part of the county of Rutland.

About 1298 Gerald de Normanville in Rutland, on his daughter's marriage with Geoffry de Mar, gave her for her fortune an hundred shillings of rent at Empingham, and before a great number of witnesses, as they went to celebrate the nuptials at St. Peter's church door in Stamford, by the following instrument there read aloud, proclaimed both his consent to the marriage, and the particulars of her dowry.

“Gerald de Normanville, to all his men and friends, as well present as future, greeting. Know all, as well present as future, that I Gerald de Normanville have granted and given to Geoffry de Mar, with Mary my daughter, in franc marriage, an hundred shillings of rent in the town of Empingham; to wit, in one mill, 7*s.* in three men, 9*s.* in Alan, 3*s.* in William son of Ponne, 3*s.* in Ralf by the water, 3*s.* and one carrucate of land with a toft and it's proper appurtenances, 20*s.* Witness Jurdan de Humarus that I

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have given to the same Geoffry, Mary my daughter, with my assent, at the door of the church of S. Peter of Stanford, the abbat of min, Gregory, and Geoffry the canon, Richard de Pec, Geoffry de Normanville, Hugh de Mare, and Geoffry his brother; William de Choenneres, John de Normanville, Matthew his brother, William de Monin, Hugh de Baenburc, Geoffry de Normanville, and Simon his brother; Hugh de la Mere, and Robert of Wyrcestre, Reynald son of Martin, with Herebert his brother; Gilbert son of Wacc, Simon his brother, Richard son of Turoid, Hugh and Henry his sons, Alan son of Noel." (E)

The situation of St. Andrew's church is unknown, Trinity and St. Stephen's churches stood without the walls at the east end of the town, and were destroyed by the above soldiers, and the parishes united first to each other, then to St. Paul's, and lastly to Great St. Michael's, to which St. Andrew was also joined.

St. Paul's stood on the north side not far within St. Paul's gate; the remains of this church has been many years since converted into a free school.

On the verge of an arch, within the north wall behind the wainscot, is this inscription, *Hic jacet Eustachius Malherbe Burgincis*

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Staunvordie, *i. e.* Here lies Eustace Malherbe Burgefs of Stamford.

In a deed of 1326 mention is made of a mill that had belonged to this Malherbe not far from St. Leonard's.

The ffituation of St. Thomas's is alfo unknown, but was probably destroyed by the foldiers aforefaid.

St. Michael's Cornftal flood in the ftreet leading to St. George's gate, which as long as this church flood was called Cornftal gate; it was I believe demolished by the fame barbarians, and the parifh then was united to that of St. George's.

In 1230 a deed mentions that one Clement the rector of this church, fold the vicar of Makefey a houfe in Cornftal parifh, that flood between one of Ernald de Caftreton and one of Gilbert de Clive.

There were alfo a chapel and village at Bredcroft, as appears in feveral old deeds mentioning the felling or giving away houfes and dovecotes there, Bredcroft mill is mentioned in deeds of 1304 and 1441.

Leland alfo fays that in the reign of Henry VIII. the feflions for Rutland were kept at Bredcroft. Thofe who were condemned there were executed at Tinwell gallows, for Bredcroft is in Rutland, the gallows flood between Tinwell and Empingham.

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The hall or sessions house stood about a quarter of a mile on this side the wash, on the northern bank of the mill river, the foundation of which may be still seen.

The same author says that Bredcroft was so called from the bakers selling bread in it, for all the town bread was then baked in a public oven there, ovens being formerly appointed without all great towns to prevent fires, as the houses were built of wood.

In 1304 the abbot of Peterborough had 100 shillings rent out of the public oven at that city.

Near Bredcroft was found, by a person plowing, a large stone coffin, which was placed in rock close without Scogate.

Bredcroft is mentioned in a deed as being in St. Peter's parish, which was perhaps after Bennewerk parish was sunk in that of St. Peter's.

GREAT SAINT MICHAEL'S

Was probably built before 1230, the north and south chancels are run out somewhat wider than the north and south aisles in order to bring the whole into the shape of a cross, and as this is the only church in the town of that figure it is a proof also of it's being the oldest. (F)

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The deep descent into it from all sides, and the plainness of the building, are other testimonies of its antiquity.

Its being situated in the centre of the town shews it to have been built very early, for so much ground for it and so large a churchyard would hardly have been spared but in times of great devotion.

On the west end of the nave is a small wooden tower much more modern, and in it four very small bells none more than an hundred years old. (C)

Croyland abbey used to receive annually twenty shillings from this church, and the patronage of it probably belonged to the abbot of Croyland,

About 1705 the eastern end of the choir, or middle chancel, being ruinous, was taken down and rebuilt by the parishioners, when in the wall were found several pieces of sculpture and broken images that had been thrown in to fill up spaces, which shews that it was repaired with the ruins of some other churches or religious house, for when St. Andrew's and Stephen's parishes were united by an act of parliament to this parish their materials were ordered either to repair it, or the mending of bridges or highways, as the commissioners thought proper.

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In the church have been many inscriptions and brazen figures on grave-stones on the floor, but all long since torn up.

The windows were also full of painted glass, but have now no escutcheon nor figure that any thing can be made of,

On the north side of the communion table is a Latin inscription on a grave-stone in memory of Dr. Charles Wilson and his mother; he died in 1723 aged 49, a man, says Howgrave, universally beloved, and a gentleman in his profession.

For Modern Monuments, &c. see the PRESENT State.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Was probably built about 1270, but there was one perhaps in the same place before the conquest; the natives look upon it as the mother church, but this is more than can be well proved.

It has a beautiful spire without either battlements or crockets, and just where it begins to contract the four evangelists are placed on the four corners under stone canopies.

It has a pleasant ring of six bells, the tenor and treble are remarkable for true musical sound; the former is about eighteen hundred weight.

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The bells are thus inscribed,

I. Sum rosa pulsata, mundique Maria vocata. Tobie Norris cast me 1621.

These words shew it to have been an old bell but recast in that year, and the old inscription ordered to be renewed.

II. Non verbo sed voce, resonabo, Domine laudem. 1622.

On it are the arms of France and England quartered with a ducal coronet over them, whence it was likely given by some of the dukes of York and the figures ordered to be continued on it when recast in 1622.

III. Omnia stant ad gloriam Dei. — Tobie Norris cast me.

IV. Christe! placeat — tibi sonus iste.

V. Campana Burgensibus de Stanford inserviens. This is the Town bell and cast in 1625. *

The king's arms are also on this bell,

VI. Fear God honour the King, 1638. I. B. T. T. Guardiani. i. e. Churchwardens.

On the Saint's bell is
Sancta Maria.

* This accounts for the tolling of the bell at THIS church while the Mayor is going to the Hall at the Sessions, or at his holding of a Court.

The corporation gave 5*l.* towards the casting of a bell in this steeple in 1624. — This was probably the bell here mentioned.

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Saint's bells were not called so from having the name of the saint on them to which the church belonged, but because they were rang when the priest came to that part of the Latin service --- Sancte sancte Domine Deus Sabbath. --- Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabbath, i. e. Hofts, not the sabbath or seventh day.

It was rung then that those who had staid at home might know that the congregation was now in the most solemn part of the office, and for them to join as it were with them; hence this bell was hung where it might be farthest heard, sometimes in a lantern at the top of the steeple, or in a turret at one corner of it, sometimes in an arch between the church and chancel, as at Tallington; the last was so placed that the rope coming down into the choir near the altar, might be the readier rung when the priest came to those sacred words, (H)

The prior and convent of Durham were the patrons of this church, and had the advowson of it, it standing in St. Cuthbert's fee.

In 1082 says Kennet an indulgence was procured from the pope, that whatever churches the church of Durham had in advowson, all the profits accruing from them should belong to it, which was an effectual appropriation.

In the upper end of the middle choir is an ancient monument of curious workmanship,

but without either arms or inscription on it, A man lies in armour cap-a-pee with his wife by him: it is Sir David Philips who fought in Bosworth field against Richard III.

At his feet is a lion couchant, and roses around the tomb supported by a greyhound and dragon; these were hatchments of honour belonging to the crown; a portcullis is also visible, which belonged to the house of Somerset: this David founded a chantry in this church.

At the upper end of the same choir in the glass window, were three coats of arms,

1st. Gules, a fesse between six crosslets, de or; this was the coat armour of Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

2d. Is Argent, a fesse between three crescents gules; this is the coat of Ogle of Pinchbeck.

3d. Azure, a cross fitché between two eagles' wings, or.

In the middle south window were the coat of arms of Shelton of Norfolk, viz. azure, a cross, or.

On the north side in the wall of the golden choir, (so called from it's gilded roof) is the monument of a knight clad in armour cap a pee, his surcoat was a cheveron engrailed between three lions' paws coupé and erected.

In the glass window near it was painted a shield of arms, sable, three lions' paws coupé

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and erected argent, armed gules; perhaps it belonged to one of the name of Usher, neither of these are now visible.

In the middle of the floor of this choir, under a blue marble stone which was curiously plated with brass, lies Wm. Hickman alderman, who gilded the roof; the figures of him and his wife were also fixed on the stone but are now torn away.

At the east end of this choir there hangs a table of arms dedicated to the memory of Frances the wife of Robert Slow of this parish gent. second daughter of Sir John Burrell of Dowdby of this county knight, who died July 31, 1654.

On the wall in the library is a marble monument in memory of Mary the wife of Joshua Blackwell esq; and daughter of John Rogers gent.

In the Cotton library is the following account of some expences towards this church in 1427.

	£.	s.	d.
Expended in mending the bells, —	0	6	0
Paid for and iron, —	0	1	2
Wax bought to make two torches, —	0	15	4
A chain, —	0	0	7
Paid Thomas Harpmaker for making } the schafte, —	0	3	4
And for making two torches, —	0	1	10
Glue, —	0	0	11
Read lead, —	0	0	2
In charges for bringing the schafte, —	0	0	8

	£.	s.	d.
A bell rope, ———	0	0	8
<i>Pro Nerfs</i> for the schafte, ———	0	0	1
A little rope, ———	0	0	2
For plo . . [plomber perhaps]	0	3	4
Cloth for the schafte, ———	0	0	11
Writing, ———	0	0	2
Given the Players, ———	0	0	6
For hanging the towel, ———	0	0	4
Thred for the canopy, ———	0	0	1
Mending the books, ———	0	0	10
For hanging the napary and towel, ———	0	0	5
Leather for the bell ropes, ———	0	0	2
Viſuals for Richard [the] carver & } brother Rowsby, ——— }	0	0	5
Given to a certain carpenter, a carv- } er, to inſpect the rood-loſt, }	0	0	6
[<i>Solut. vigavio</i>] of John Whitſide, ———	0	0	9
Paid Thomas [the] glazier for mend- } ing the church windows, }	0	5	0
Paid John [the] roper for a bell-rope, ———	0	0	11
Paid him for another rope, ———	0	0	10
Thred bought for the veſtments, ———	0	0	1
Paid Agnes Yonge and others, ———	0	0	10
Paid Thomas Baſſe for a Bawdryck, ———	0	0	6
Paid Richard [the] carver, ———	1	10	0
For a little bow for a bell, ———	0	0	4
Wax for the common light, ———	0	4	0
	3	12	10

The torches were large wax candles either to carry in proceſſion, or to be ſet on the high altar, or before the crucifix or ſome image.

The ſhaft or ſpire was an ornament to adorn ſome image or ſhrine of a ſaint.

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The players were those who acted some religious story out of the Old or New Testament on Corpus Christi day; which was also the grand day both for such plays and also for such processions. (i)

It appears from the will of Wm. Bruges esq; garter king-at-arms, that the parishioners had a treasury of jewels and vestments to be used on this occasion.

The canopy was set over the high altar, over a little box of gold, silver ivory or crystal containing the consecrated host, which was carried in procession with the canopy over it to the parishioners in their last sickness.

The priest, brother Rowby, attended the carver to direct him in making some image or ornament; he was afterwards parson, of St. Clement's and died in 1466.

The rood loft was a gallery which every church had between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood or image of the crucifixion in it, which had also the image of Mary on it's right hand and that of St. John on it's left; during divine service these had large wax candles burning before them, but when it was over, a curtain was then let down before them.

Many of the common people had at this time no surnames but were known by their trades only.

For Modern Monuments &c. see the *Present State*.

ST. GEORGE'S. (K)

Was rebuilt about 1450 by W. Bruges * first garter king at arms, at his own expence, as we now see it.

At the western end is a small tower, wherein hang four small bells all modern.

* This Wm. Bruges being the First Garter King at Arms was no doubt created by the King himself, as was formerly the custom, but the earl marshall is now commissioned for this purpose, for which the following particulars are provided, viz. a book and a sword to be sworn upon, a gilt crown and a collar of SS, a bowl of wine, which is the new Garter's fee, and a coat of arms of velvet richly embroidered; the form of coronation is as follows, first, Garter kneeling down before the King or the Earl Marshall, his Majesty's sword lying on a book, Garter lays his hand upon the book and sword while the oath is read, upon which Garter kisses the book and sword; then the letters patent of his office are read, at the close of which the earl marshall takes the bowl of wine, and pouring it upon his head, names him Garter; after this he puts upon him his coat of arms, the collar of SS about his neck, and the crown upon his head.

His business is to attend the service of the Garter. He carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St. George, when the sovereign is present, notifies the election of such as are now chosen, attends the solemnity of their installations, and places their arms over their seats, carries the garter to foreign kings and princes, for which service it is usual to join him in commission with some peer.

It was formerly exceedingly rich both in antiquities and jewels, of the former were the portraits of St. George the patron of the garter, with the founder Edward III, and all the twenty-five first knights with their bearings and furcoats in the chancel windows.

In the east window were Edward III, the Black Prince and Henry duke of Lancaster, all kneeling before the image of St. George.

In the windows on each side of the choir were

Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Sir Peter de Bouche, the captain.

Sir Ralph Stafford, earl of Stafford.

Sir W. Montacute earl of Salisbury.

Sir Roger Mortimer earl of March.

Sir John Lisle, lord L'Isle.

Sir John Beauchamp.

Sir Bartholomew Burgwash.

Sir John Mohun, lord Mohun.

Sir Hugh Courteney.

Sir Thomas Holland, earl of Kent.

Sir John Grey lord Grey of Codnor.

Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.

Sir Miles Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Walle.

Sir Hugh Wrottesley.

Sir Neale Loreng.

Sir John Chandois, knight banneret.

Sir James Audley.

Sir Otho Holland.

Sir Henry Etme.

Sir Sanchio Dampredecourt.

Sir Walter Pavely,

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Not one of these outlived the king, who at different times installed twenty nine more, and the number never exceeds twenty-six including the sovereign.

These figures were taken from the above windows by Hollar, and etched in brass coloured and put into Mr. Ashmole's Hist. of the Garter; John Anstis esq; garter king of arms, after Ashmole's death, purchased it for five guineas, and in the title it is mentioned that they were taken from these windows.

Sir Wm. Dugdale copied them also into a book of Draughts which was in viscount Hatton's library.

The arms of the above Bruges were in the chancel, viz. Ermin, a cross pierced ermins impaling sable, a chevron between three wolves' heads coupé argent, collared or. He was buried in this church.

In the left-hand light of the middle window of the north aisle is St. Catharine with her wheel in her hand, and under her a man and woman, kneeling, in religious habits, with a label over them inscribed

Sancta Katherina ora pro nobis. (L)

In the right hand light is St. Margaret, and under her also two persons in religious habits kneeling, with a label over them inscribed

Sancta Margareta ora pro nobis.

At the bottom of all this window is

*Orate pro bono statu Johis Johe militis capyrn et sue
dul suorum qui fenestram fieri fecerunt.*

At the lower end of the east window of the
said aisle are the figures of a man and woman
kneeling; a label over him inscribed

Christe, Marie fili; sis nobis clemens & propitiue.

Over her,

Sancta dei genetrix, sis nobis auxiliatrix.

And at the bottom of all,

*Orate pro animabus Alicie ——— Fox Piscatoris,
& Johanne consortis sue, qui istam fenestram
fieri fecerunt.*

In the east window of the south aisle is,
fable, three dovecotes argent, being the arms
of Sappcote.

The same again with, argent, three turn-
pikes fable, at the bottom,

*Orate pro a-i-abus Richardi Sappcote & Johanne
uxoris ejus.*

In other windows, Or, a chevron B. be-
tween three cinquefoils gules.--- Or, two bars
gules in chief, three torteauxes; Wake ---
Gules, three waterbougets; Roos. --- Or,
three chevrons gules, Clare --- Or, a plain
cross gules, Bigot --- Checky, Or and B. ---
Warren, Gules, a cross patence argent; --- Or,
a chevron B between three cinquefoils gules,
--- Azure, a cross moline quarterly pierced
argent, Molineaux.

In the middle window of the south aisle, a chevron between three roses --- Roscel, and a man in a religious habit praying, under him is Frater Johannes Roscel.

In the lower window towards the south --- Or, a chevron between two roses gules, --- La Grosse.

In the east window is our saviour blessing the elements, painted in glass by Mr. John Langton writing-master of Stamford.

All these antiquities I imagine to be as old as the church, some of the arms being theirs who painted the glass windows; others perhaps older, and taken from the windows of the old church when it was demolished, and put up again in this, for some of the glass is very antient, while some is much more modern.

The jewels belonging to the church were chiefly the gift of the same Bruges, who also gave it many curious silver vessels, rich images and fine vestments while living, but the donations mentioned in his will dated Feb. 26, 1449 were extremely numerous and magnificent.

The church having neither north nor south chancels, two chapels were therefore made of the upper part of the north and south aisles; the north chapel was parted from the church by a screen, which reached from the north side of the chancel to the first pillar on the

north side of the nave, and from thence by another screen which ran across to the wall of the said north aisle, so that it took in a handsome square corner and two windows at the upper end of the said north aisle. The south chancel was exactly of the same compass and proportion; these screens were taken down when the church was repaired in 1719.

There belongs to this church 7l. per annum, being a rent out of several houses in the same, probably given by the said Bruges, and perhaps was to buy wax candles that were used day and night, for our popish ancestors both in churches and monasteries prayed every third hour; the service at three o' clock in the morning was called the Matins; that at six the Prime, from hora prima; at nine High Mass, or hora tertia; at twelve Lauds or hora sexta; at three Vigils or ninth hour, because the watchings and fastings began then; at six the Vespers or evening song; at nine the Complines, and at twelve the Nocturns. (M)

In this church lies David Cecil of Stamford esq; who was high sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1542 and 1543, and grandfather to the first lord Burleigh.

For Modern Monuments &c. see the *Present State*.

ALL SAINTS' (N).

Consists of three aisles and two chancels, one answering the south aisle and the other the nave.

Adjoining the west end of the north aisle is the steeple, a beautiful stone fabric embattled at the tower and crocketed all the way up the spire; the whole is a very neat, well proportioned and much admired fabric, being one of the principal ornaments of the town.

Butcher says it was built by the same Wm. Browne who founded the Bead-house by the market-cross, but tradition says it was erected by John Browne eldest son of John and Margaret Browne, who were buried at the upper end of the north aisle, where a plate of gilded brass was fixed on the wall near the spot with this inscription

*Orate pro animabus Johannis Browne, mercatoris
stapule Calisie, & Margerie uxoris ejus, qui quidam
Johannis obiit xxvi die mensis Julii an dni
MCCCCXLII, & que quedam Margeria obiit
xxji die Novembris MCCCCLX, quorum ani-
mabus propitietur Deus, Amen.*

i. e.

Pray for the souls of John Browne merchant of the staple of Calais and Margaret his wife; the said John died July 26, 1442, and the said Margaret November 22, 1460, on whose souls may God have mercy. (o)

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In the steeple hang five bells, the largest about 15 cwt. and are thus inscribed

I. Hæc nova campana Margaretta est nominata,
i. e.

This new bell is named Margaret.

II. Nomen Magdalene campana sonat melodie.
i. e.

This bell sounds the name of Magdalen melodiously.

III. In multis annis resonet campana Johannis.
i. e.

May the bell of John ring many years.

IV. New cast 1726.

V. God save the king. Tobias Norris cast me 1674.

Besides these there is the Saints' bell. The first and third were probably given by John Browne and Margaret his wife.

In the north side of the lowest western window are the arms of the town, and on the south side of the same window are the arms of the merchants of the staple of Calais, being Wavy of six bars argent, and sable, a chief azure, charged with a lion passant argent. (P) These perhaps were placed here because it was glazed by some of the Brownes who were merchants of that staple.

William Browne who built the aforesaid Beadhouse with his wife lie here, their figures in large brass plates on a large blue marble stone, being in St. Mary's chapel where the altar formerly stood. They are de-

picted with folded hands as praying: his head is bare and over it engraved in a scroll is

X me specte.*

Over her's in another scroll is

Dere lady help at nede. (Q)

His garment is a long gown girt round his waist, and he stands on two cushions, or perhaps wool-packs,

She has her neck and bosom bare, and has on a long cloak covering a long gown; at her feet lies a dog looking up towards his master, under whose feet are the following lines,

Rex regum, dominus dominantum, tu quia solus
Velle tuo suberit, omne quod est vel erit.
Intravit terram corpus, sed spiritus ad te
Currere festinat, tu Deus accipe me
In te spirantem; fili deus, et pater alme,
Altitonansq. deus spiritus, accipe me.

Under her is the following inscription,
Peccavi, mala multa tuli, me penitet hujus,
Ad te elamentem, tu deus accipe me.
Non intras, Domine, judicare mihi, nisi primo
Digneris venie reddere quod satis est;
Et qui pro nostris animabus suscipiendis
Rex terrenus eras, tu deus, accipe me.

These inscriptions being in such wretched Latin, says Mr. Peck, I have tried to give the English reader a notion of them by the following version.

* This X means Christ,

His,

O king of kings and Lord of lords ! thy will
In yielding to the grave all must fulfil,
But as my flesh to earth, my sp'rit to thee,
On whom my hope depends, makes haste to flee ;
Then gracious Father, Son and Holy Ghost
Receive my soul or I'm for ever lost.

Her's

A many sins I've done and much I'm griev'd,
Then let my cries for mercy be receiv'd,
Enter not into judgment with me Lord,
Mercy I beg, thy mercy first afford,
Thou, who in pity didst our nature take,
Hear and oh save me for thy mercy's sake.

In the south chancel or St. Mary's chapel, against part of the east window, is a monument of white marble in memory of Mr. Thomas Truefsdale, who lived in the same house that Wm. Browne lived in, founded an hospital in the same town Mr. Browne did, and was buried in the same chapel in which Mr. Browne was buried : his arms are placed on the top, and the Latin inscription may be thus rendered.

Beneath this marble are deposited the remains of Thomas Truefsdale of Stamford Gent. known to very many, dear to all, but most dear to his friends. In the use of English laws and practice of the courts excellently skilled, by his knowledge wherein he made others as well as himself honestly rich ; to the poor while he was yet alive he gave often, when he died — always. In a neighbouring street called Scotgate, he founded an hos-

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pital, a fit dwelling for six poor people for ever, and endowed the same with revenues at Baston and Morton in Lincolnshire.

His fame like a tree grows and shall grow to unknown time, for charity, which surpasses poetry, forbids that a person so deserving of praise should ever be forgot, If gravity, if sobriety, if a mind sincerely honest can any of them procure a fair name, this man hath made sure of it. He died October 23, in the year 1700.

On the left hand of this monument is another in memory of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Tooley of Boston Gent.

In the same chapel is a blue marble stone with the figure of a woman inlaid in brass, with this inscription,

*Hic jacet Margaretta Elmes, filia Johannis Elmes,
& Elizabethe uxoris ejus de Randale super Tevis-
am, que obiit prima die Augusti anno dai
MCCCCLXXI, ejus anime propitiatur deus.*

The marble font is neatly sculptured and deemed a great curiosity.

Most of the grave stones having escaped rapacious hands have the brazen plates on them as perfect as at first.

About 1170 one Achard of Stamford, who was patron of this church, gave it to the nuns of St. Michael.

For Modern Monuments, &c. see the PRESENT State.

ST. JOHN'S

Was rebuilt about 1450, it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and consists of three aisles, and as many chancels answering them, all which are leaded. At the bottom of the north isle is the steeple; being a stone tower and a neat regular piece of work. The bells (as appear by an old parish book, wherein the fourth and middle bells are often mentioned) were formerly five; but are now but four. The first, second, and fourth are dated 1561 the third has no date. Upon the sanctes bells is,

Cum voco venite. 1605.

The chancels of this church are parted from the aisles, by three screens of excellent workmanship, all handsomely painted and gilded. For the parishioners spared no cost in adorning this church; as these screens, the windows, and roof of it, do all yet attest. The last in particular being adorned with many angels at length, all vested like priests, and many other figures carved in wood and stone.

Let us then take a view of the windows, beginning at the lowest window of the north aisle.

At the bottom of the left hand light is the picture of S. Oswald the king and martyr at length. Over his effigies (in two lesser lights framed out of the top of the greater)

are the representations of Hope and Faith. In the middle great light of the same window, is portrayed St. Edmund the king and martyr at length; and over his picture (in two lesser lights framed out of the top of the greater) two other figures, but without any names. In the right hand light of the same window is delineated S. Edward the king and martyr. And, in two lesser lights above, the figures of charity and *Sancta Sapientia*. The figures of the three princes above, particularly the faces, are well done.

Thence we proceed to the second window from the bottom of the same aisle. In the left hand light of this window (which is at present 1718 the most beautiful in the whole church, and most of it entire; and well deserving the charity of some well disposed person to keep it so, by wiring the outside) is depicted a man laid out upon a bier with several others standing about the corps; over them is the figure of S. Tulpus: and over him, the pictures of S. Erasme and S. Giles.

Over the casement in the middle light of the same window is the half figure of a nameless saint, sitting in a very contemplative posture: over which appears, as near as I can guess, the figure of our blessed lord surrounded with a glory, and supported by two angels in beautiful copes, their wings eyed like a peacocks train. Above all in the same light

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are the figures of S. Blase, and another saint without a name.

In the right hand light of the same window is represented the martyrdom of S. Laurence, his body lying upon a gridiron, with a fire under it. Above that his effigies at large in a blue cope, embossed with divers eyelets or circles, in every one of which are inserted the three sacred letters IHIS. Over him are the portraits of S. Leonard and S. Peter de . . . At the bottom of all this window runs an inscription,

Orate pro animabus Johannis Marchaunt

He and his wife, I suppose, were at the charge of painting it.

Pass we next to the third window of the north aisle, where, in the left hand light, stood formerly, in my remembrance, the picture of S. Thomas of Canterbury; but it is now defaced. However in the same light above is yet left the figure of S. Martin. In the middle light stands part of a figure without any name under it. Above it the entire portraits of S. Ambrose and S. Austin.

At the bottom of the right hand light is a person kneeling in a religious habit, with a book upon a desk before him, over his head a label inscribed,

Sancte Wilhelme ora pro nobis.

Above the label a large figure inscribed,
Sanctus Wilhelmus.

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Above that the pictures of S. Blase and S. Nicholas. (R) At the bottom of all this window is part of an inscription,

..... fenestram fieri fecerunt, anno dni millo.
cccco. ljo.

We now go on to the north window in the north chancel. In the left hand light whereof are represented St. Simon and St. Jude, depicted like children in the arms of their parents, who have likewise two other small children standing by their sides. Above these representations are Cleophas and Anna, and above them two other figures without any names. In the middle light are delineated Joseph and Mary; above them Joachim and the blessed virgin with the child Jesus, holding a little staff in his hand; over them St. and St. Peter. In the right hand light are the figures of Zebedee, the blessed virgin and the child Jesus. Above them St. and St. Marie. Above them one Richard, a benefactor to this church, who being probably buried in a monkish habit, according to the fashion of the times, thought good to have his effigies here depicted in the same manner. This is the second best window in the church, and deserves to be preserved with more care than I fear it is like to meet with.

The next is the east window of the same chancel, at the bottom of the left hand light whereof are the effigies of six persons, one in scarlet with a black girdle kneeling before a desk, the other five also in religious habits kneeling behind him. Over them is the portrait of St. John the Baptist, and above him are St. Luke and St. Mark. At the top of the middle light are the pictures of St. George and St. Christopher. In the right hand light are the representations of three more persons in religious habits, likewise kneeling. Over them, in a label, *O beata trinitas*. Over it the figure of St. John the divine at length. And in the two little pannels above St. Matthew and St. John the Evangelist.

By these pictures it should seem the painter would have St. John the divine, and St. John the evangelist to be two persons, an error in which he is followed by the gravers for modern common prayer books. At the bottom of all this window is wrote

Orate pro animabus Willielmi . . . & Agnetis
confortis sue, qui istam fenestram vitream, fe-
cerant an. dni mcccc. l.º. primo.

The nine persons here pictured on their knees in religious habits were that person, his wife and children who beautified this window.

Monkish habits being commonly used, both to bury in, and also to represent any

benefactor; such habits serving to testify the donors respect for a monastic life, and perhaps that he was admitted a lay brother of some religious order, and so hoped to be entitled to a share of their prayers. In the north window of the choir, or middle chancel, are the pictures of the Virgin Mary and pope . . .

At the bottom of the left hand light is also the representation of a church (what if we should say the old church of S. John the Baptist, which stood in this place before the same was pulled down and rebuilt?) and underneath it,

*Orate pro anima dni ces quondam
istius ecclesie qui*

In the pavement, just under this window; lies a very ancient stone, with an inscription upon it, but not legible; laid down it is like for the same person; who was probably rector when this church was rebuilt, and, as such, at the same time rebuilt this chancel, and glazed this window at his own charge.

In the left hand light of the great east window over the high altar (which window contains in all seven lights) is yet left some part of the effigies of S. Matthias, but very much battered. In the middle light stood formerly, in my remembrance, a large figure of the crucifixion; but now quite demolished. In

1644 Mr. Salter, then rector of this church, was charged with popery for letting it stand there. In the seventh light is yet to be seen part of the figure of S. John the Baptist.

And now I am surveying this church, and see the largeness of this window; and the scattered remains of painted glass in almost every one of the rest; I cannot help wishing some charitable person would be at the pains and charge of removing the best and most entire pieces yet left in the other windows, and disposing them in this; which, being done by a careful hand, with a little wiring, would preserve them to many generations.

The next window affords nothing remarkable. But in the two little pannels at the top of the left hand light of the east window, in the south chancel, are the figures of S. . . . and S. Elizabeth. In the same part of the middle light of the same window, are the blessed Virgin and our Saviour. In the same part of the right hand light, S. Agnes and S. Barbara.

The next window yields nothing remarkable. We go on then to the upper window of the south aisle, where, in the little pannels at the top of the third light, are yet to be seen the effigies of S. Petronilla, S. Mary Magdalene, and S. Etheldreda.

The next window hath nothing curious. We proceed therefore to the third window of

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the south aisle, below the screen; where, in the left hand light, is represented the figure of one of the three kings or wise-men of the east, who came to offer to our blessed Lord at his nativity. He is depicted crowned with a chalice in his hand and a label over him with this inscription,

Video stellam ejus in oriente fulgentem cum splendore.

Above in the same light stands the angel Gabriel with a label, containing his salutation of the blessed Virgin,

Ave maria! gratia plena, dnus tecum, beata tu inter feminas.

By it stands the blessed Virgin herself, with a label about her, containing her answer to the foresaid salutation,

Ecce ancillam domini; fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum.

In the left hand pannel, at the top of the middle light of the same window, is another figure of the blessed Virgin with our Lord on her knees sitting in a stable; above,

Gloria in excelsis.

The other little pannel at the top of this light, and the whole top of the next light are filled with representations of several shepherds

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feeding their flocks, over the head of one of whom is wrote,

We have here a Lord therwythe to playe,

Over the second;

And here a pype the soothe to say,

And over the third,

Save us, Lord, as thou well may.

In the middle chancel is a blue marble grave-stone with this inscription under his feet

Hic jacet magister Henricus Sargeaunt, quondam rector istius eccle: qui obiit 24 die mensis Junii, an dni MCCCCLXXXVII, cujus anime ppicietur deus. i. e.

Here lieth Master Henry Sargeaunt, once Rector of this church, who died June 24, 1497, on whose soul may God have mercy.

His figure is inlaid in brass and clothed in his mass habit.

In the south chancel is another blue marble grave stone, with this inscription on brass beneath them.

Pray for the soul of Nicholas Byldysden some tyme Alderman of this town, and Kataryn his wyffe, the whych Kataryn deceasly'd the viij day of September in the yere of our Lorde MCCCCLXXXIX, on whose soul Jesus have mercie.

Beneath are four boys, and as many girls with folded hands as praying.

Both the above plates have the symbols of the four Evangelists at their corners.

At the eastern end of the church are the figures of Moses and Aaron with the Commandments, and our Saviour at his last supper surrounded by the Apostles, all which were painted and given by Michael Collins in 1724.

Staveley says that the Saxons generally made their churches with descents into them, but the Normans with ascents, hence when we meet with the former we may conclude them to be very antique. That of Ticken-cote from this and many other marks seems extremely old, and noted for it's singular arches in the north wall, and for a large room with stone stairs and floor over the chancel, which is a strange designment, and perhaps was for some religious person to dwell in. (s)

The oldest churches also were like this of small extent and low structure, with neither tower nor steeple, having only a small arch at the west end to hang two very small bells in, whose ropes descend into the church by holes bored through the roof of the middle aisle; of this sort are Stretton, Whitwell, Little Casterton, Esendine, Eye, &c. these resemble the church of Joseph of Arimathea at Glas-tonbury, which is thought the oldest in England.

Some churches have their steeples placed cathedralwise in the middle, as Ketton, Cliff, and Castor, the first of this sort was St. Pe-

ter's at Westminster, Some have clumsy stone spires, as Bernack, (r) Rihall, Croyland, and lately James Deeping, &c. others have plain stone spires without battlements or crockets, as Langham, Greetham, Cotesmore, and lately Pickworth, all which were probably built by one architect. Helpston is the only hexagonal tower and spire I ever saw. Melton Mowbray, and Great Paunton, have beautiful square towers. Lowick, Boston, and Fotheringay, have octangular towers on quadrangular, Exton has a fine quadrangular tower embattled, on which is an octangular tower embattled, and on this an hexagonal spire.

Whatever may be said against Gothic buildings they abound with as much variety, and strike the eye as agreeably sometimes as the finest pieces of the more regular orders. There is something vastly great and magnificent, and also vastly beautiful in their composition.

Plot says that in setting churches due east and west, all the direction that architects had before the compass was invented, was from the sun itself, which rising in summer more or less northward, and in winter proportionably southward of the equinoctial east, might occasion so many churches not to respect the due east and west points, but to decline more or less from them according to the early or late season of the year wherein they were founded,

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This seems to instruct us how to find the time of the year when any church was laid out or first erected. (u)

For Modern Monuments &c. see the *Present State*,

NOTES

NOTES on CHAPTER IV.

(A) *St. Clement* was a *Roman*, and bishop of *Rome* about the year 70; he was condemned for his religion to hew stones in the mines, and afterwards thrown into the sea with an anchor about his neck: he is the patron of *Smiths, Tanners, Curriers, Glovers, White-tawers, &c.* who keep his night *Nov. 23.*

(B) The parsonage house is just opposite the site of *St. Peter's* church (see page 56) in which the vicars of *All Saints'* usually reside.

In *England* are 3845 vicarages.

(C) *Domesday* book was in imitation of the roll of *Winton* made by order of king *Alfred* called *Domboc*, it took seven years in compiling and is written on velum; the first volume is in *Folio* and has two columns in each page in a small plain character and has 382 pages. The second volume is in 4to, and has only one column in a page of which there are 450, and written in a large fair hand; it is kept under three locks and keys and not to be searched under 6s. 8d. nor transcribed under 4d. a line.

All the lands in *England* are described in it excepting *Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland*, the bishoprick of *Durham* and part of *Lancashire*.

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It had its name from the word Doom, signifying judgment, because from it judgment was given in tenures of estates. The word Day, says *Hammond*, had formerly the same meaning; in the north of England arbitrators are called Daymen.

It is removed from the *Exchequer* to the *Chapter-House* at *Westminster*.

(D) *Henry III.* made *Rutland* a distinct county out of these two shires and gave it to his brother *Richard* king of the *Romans*.

(E) The feudal customs, says *Dalrymple*, reduced the sex to almost a state of insignificance; the woman offered by the lord to his vassal sometimes waited whole days in the church, till her lover had either conquered his repugnance or compounded for it.

(F) *St. Michael* is recorded in *Dan. xi. 13*, as an angel watching over the church with a particular attention.

(G) When this wooden tower of *St. Michael's* was taken down there was found under it a stone coffin which may be seen in the shop of *Daniel Lion* a basket-maker in *St. John's* street. Half a dozen such were also dug up as they lay abreast with covers, when *Mr. Ridlington* levelled the hill before the north front of the mansion house of *St. Leonard's*, but nothing remained in them excepting dust. — *Pulvis et umbra sumus*.

(H) Bells, says *Weever*, were formerly baptized, anointed, exorcised, and blessed by the bishop, and then they were imagined to calm storms, cause fair weather, recreate the dead, and drive devils out of the air.

Indeed the din of *St. Michael's* bells is so intolerable to those who live in their vicinity, that they will readily believe there is no devil in his senses but will get away as fast as he can as soon as their clamour begins.

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The great bells of *Lincoln* and *Oxford* were baptized by the name of *Thomas* in honour of *Thomas à Becket* archbishop of *Canterbury*, hence they are called the great or mighty *Tom*.

About the year 490 *Paulinus* bishop of *Nola* in *Campania* introduced bells into churches, hence their latin name *Campana*. *Bede* is the first who mentions them.

Croyland abbey had the first ring of bells in *England* which were put up in *Edgar's* reign, they were six in number. The abbey itself was began to be built about 720.

Yet bells were not invented by *Paulinus*, for the *Jews*, *Greeks* and *Romans* used them, though not for religious purposes, the latter were summoned by them to their baths and called them *Tintinnabula*, but they were made of iron or brass.

The *Jews* made use of trumpets to assemble the people to worship. Sounding boards are so used at this day by the monks in *Egypt*, and also in *Greece*, where they strike on them with a mallet.

William the conqueror first commanded the eight o'clock bell to be rung, that his subjects might at that time put out their fires and candles, hence it was called the *Curfew*, i. e. Cover fire bell, some authors say he ordered it to prevent nightly meetings against his government, but in truth it was an ecclesiastical establishment used in monasteries on the continent long before to prevent fires, as the houses were built of wood, however to ring at that hour could be of no use in the summer months. *Milton* says

Oft on a plat of rising ground
I hear the far off *Curfew* sound.

The *Curfew* tolls the knell of parting day,
says Mr. *Gray* in his admired elegy.

The *Passing* bell is so called because used to be rang before death, while the soul was passing from the body, hence it is in some places called the souls' bell,

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but with us it is only rang immediately after death, and is frequently very pernicious to the sick, yet of no sort of use to those who are well.

In an account of the churchwardens of *Waltham* abbey in 1542 mention is made of paying a penny for ringing a bell at the coming of the prince.

Lilly in history of his life and times says "that the Rev. *Wm. Bredon* vicar of *Thornston* in *Buckinghamshire* was so fond of smoking, that when he had no tobacco he cut the bell ropes and smoked them." — 'Twas a mercy he could not smoke the bells.

The following is an account of the weight of the largest bells extant.

That of <i>Philadelphia</i> in <i>America</i> ,	—	lbs. 2,080
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It has this inscription — Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to the inhabitants thereof.

The great bell of <i>St. Paul's</i> in <i>London</i> ,	—	9,408
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Great <i>Tom</i> of <i>Lincoln</i> (holds 424 gallons ale measure)	—	} 9,894
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---------

One in the cathedral of <i>Antwerp</i> , (founded in 1440,)	—	} 16,000
----------------------------------------------------------------	---	----------

<i>Christ-church</i> bell in <i>Oxford</i> ,	—	17,920
----------------------------------------------	---	--------

The bell of <i>St. Ambrose</i> in <i>Milan</i> (7 ft. di.)	—	30,000
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One at <i>Rouen</i> in <i>Normandy</i> , called <i>George D'Amboise</i> , (13 feet high)	—	} 40,000
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The great bell at <i>Pekin</i> in <i>China</i> ,	—	120,000
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The great bell at <i>Moscow</i> in <i>Russia</i> ,	—	366,000
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This last is nineteen feet high, seventy feet in compass, and two feet in thickness; one hundred men is required to raise it.

The metal of which bells are composed is either tin and copper or pewter and copper; twenty three pounds of the former or twenty pounds of the latter are put to one hundred weight of copper, to which some zinc is added.

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The diversion of ringing is more practised in *England* than in any other nation, hence foreigners sometimes style us the ringing nation, however it must be owned to be a healthy exercise, therefore the ringing of a dumb bell is frequently prescribed by physicians.

When bells are few in number their monotony renders their ringing in a short time extremely irksome to some ears, and instead of mirth inspires melancholy, but their sound when muffled generally pleases.

The sound of them is heard farther on plains than on elevated places, from the air being more dense and elastic the nearer it is to the earth, and for the same reason their sound, and indeed that of any thing else, is heard farther in the night.

That sound is produced by the density and elasticity of the air is shewn by the air-pump, for when a bell is rung in an exhausted recipient it's sound can scarcely be heard, nor could it be heard at all were it possible to extract the air entirely.

Church-yards were admitted into towns about the year 740; in the early ages of Christianity burial in churches was not permitted. *Constantine* the first christian emperor was the first who had the honour of being buried in the porch, the six first archbishops of *Canterbury* had the same honour in *England*, but *St. Cuthbert* having seen this custom at *Rome* obtained leave of the pope for the same practice here. See page 76.

Yet since the church-yards of this town are too scanty for the inhumation of it's inhabitants, it is a pity that the five acres of land which *Earl Warren* gave for this purpose should have been converted to other uses, see page 59. The *White Friary* seems a spot very eligible for a burial ground.

Wheatly says that christians are buried with their heads to the west and their faces upwards that as *Christ* is expected at the last day from the east they may be in a praying posture as soon as raised.

Browne in his *Urne Burial* says that the body is carried to the grave with it's feet forwards because it is the reverse of that posture with which it enters the world.

I forget what writer it is who says that dancing masters enter it feet foremost.

Since I am on this subject, I dare say I shall be excused if I mention the time that a body ought to be kept after it's supposed death. It is incontestible that many, after they have been judged dead, have revived in time to save interment, it is also incontestible that many have revived after interment, when, from a noise they have made, they have been dug up and found turned and disfigured with blood, but considering the solitariness of the place and the depth of earth that a corpse lies under, it is physically certain that a great many must have been in such circumstances of whom nothing was known; scarcely any thing can be conceived more shocking to human nature than this, yet strange it is that a matter of so much consequence to us all should always be left to either ignorant or careless women! A body ought never to be inhumed till it has discovered evident signs of putrefaction either to the smell or sight. A strong cadaverous smell is a token of such putrefaction. A yellowish green colour is also another sign, which from the vicinity of the intestines almost always begins at the lower part of the trunk; when these signs are very palpable interment is safe, tho' the time be ever so short, but when they are not perceived it is unsafe though the days elapsed be ever so many.

Bek, a painter of note, who loved his glass, being taken ill at an inn on a journey was put into a coffin as dead, his servant, sitting in the same room with others drinking, after being intoxicated with liquor, says my master loved this wine dearly when he was alive I will give him a glass now he is dead; the rest tickled with the whim encouraged it, when after pouring it into his mouth the corpse half opened an eye,

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this confoundedly terrified them, but, on recovering from their horror, they used proper means and reduced him to life, when in 1656 he died in earnest.

(1) These scripture stories were termed *Mysterics*, and were the first Theatrical performances in *England*; after these succeeded others called *Moralities*, in which Virtues and Vices were introduced as persons, then came *Histories* which had much of the old *Mysterics* in them, or else imitated them.

The first Comedy was written in 1551, and called *Gammar Gurton's* needle.

The first regular Tragedy was *Gorboduc* written in 1565, by lord *Buckhurst*, in which dumb shews preceded every act.

(K) *St. George* was a *Cappadocian* and a colonel in *Dioclesian's* army, he suffered death for the Christian religion in 290, and has been long deemed the tutelary saint of *England* from the following incident.

Robert son of *William* the conqueror layed siege to *Antioch* then in possession of the infidels and about to be relieved by them, but *St. George*, with a red cross in his banner and a prodigious army attending him clothed in white, appeared descending the distant hills, which made the enemy fly, and occasioned him to gain the city: this was above 700 years after his martyrdom. The red cross in our banners is still called *St. George's* cross.

His slaying the dragon was derived from *Bellerophon* and the *Chimera*, which was originally an emblematical device of the sun and it's influence; — when the worship of the sun ceased and that of angels introduced, *St. Michael* and the dragon imitated his contest with *Satan*; — when the worship of angels ceased and that of saints succeeded, then it took the name of *St. George* our patron saint. His festival is kept April 23.

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The order of the Garter was at first called the order of St. George, hence was the propriety of the first knights of it being depicted in the windows of St. George's church.

In *Rassell's Chronicle* we read that when *Richard I.* was at the siege of *Acre* there were only thirty six knights that stood firm to him, and these he caused to wear blue leathern thongs about their legs; this was the first origin of the order of the Garter which *Edward III.* afterwards rendered so renowned.

(L) St. *Catharine* was an *Egyptian* and suffered death by a wheel rolled over her body stuck round with iron spikes. She is the patroness of *Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Wheelwrights, &c.* who keep her night *November 25.* St. *Margaret* lived at *Antioch* and was beheaded in 278. She is the patroness of Women in labour.

(M) Mr. *Reck* is mistaken in the names of the offices; and there is now no three o' clock in the morning service; but the *Roman Catholics* rest from twelve o' clock to six in the morning, and so they had need, or a man had better be a Porter than a Papist.

The canonical hours are only seven; that of Six o' clock in the morning is called the *Prime*, that of Nine the *Terce*, that of Twelve the *Sext*, that of Three in the afternoon the *None*, that of Six the *Vespers*, Nine the *Complines*, Twelve the *Matins* and *Lauds*. Though they generally add the Ninth to the Sixth hour, having both offices then.

The *Scripture's Saint's days* are called *Doubles*; then at their *Matins* they have three *Nocturns*, (i. e. nine psalms and nine lessons) and two *Antiphones*.

The Pope's saints' days are termed *Semidoubles* and have three *Nocturns* also at *Matins* and one *Antiphone*.

On *Simple's* a sort of underling saints are commemorated, to whom they behave very shabbily, for they put these off with one *Nocturn* of twelve psalms and three lessons.

On *Ferias* or common days the same service is used as on *Simples*, excepting the commemoration.

A *Nocturn* consists of three psalms and three lessons, excepting on *Simples* and *Ferias*, when it contains twelve psalms and three lessons.

When that warlike emperor *Charles V.* resigned his crown and turned monk, he would be called by no other name but brother *Charles*, yet carrying his restless disposition into the monastery, he frequently awakened the monks for the matin service; he once thundered at the door of a young monk and roused him out of a sound sleep, which irritated him so much that he called out angrily, Brother *Charles* could you not be contented to disturb all the rest of the world but you must come and disturb us too? the emperor was so delighted with this rebuke that he used to tell it to his visitors and became a great friend to the monk.

(n) The emperor *Phocas* having taken the *Pantheon* from the heathen *Romans* dedicated it to the honour of *All Martyrs*, these in process of time were called *All Saints*, and a day set apart for them by the church, viz. *November 1st*.

(o) Mr. *Browne* had his arms placed on the north side of *All Saints'* steeple, chusing the obscurer side, I suppose, as less ostentatious, but about thirty years ago a *Vandal* of a butcher being church-warden, tore down these arms, and with equal propriety set up a clock dial on this obscure side in their place.

The *Browne's* arms were, Sable, three (seemingly) masons' hammers argent.

(p) *Calais* then belonged to *England*. A staple is a market or place where storehouses are kept to lay up commodities for the better vending them by wholesale: there were several staple towns in *England*, and *Stamford* in 1353 was proposed to be one, so was *Boston*.

Spelman says that coats of arms were unknown in *England* before the conquest; they are thought to have had their origin in the croisades, the knights wore a furcoat over their armour in war, reaching to the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, and on this coat their arms embroidered in gold and silver, and enamelled with beaten tin coloured black, green, red and blue; these helped to distinguish them in battle, and hence this short coat was called their coat of armour or arms, and they were almost invulnerable in their coat of mail; they used the same dress also in their tournaments; they had esquires to attend them who were not allowed to be so closely armed.

(Q) This Lady is the Virgin *Mary*, to whom the Roman Catholics pay nine times more adoration than they do to our Saviour or even God himself.

(R) *Blase* was bishop of *Sebastie* in *Armenia*, and put to death in the year 289, he is the reputed inventor of wool-combing.

Hence the glad titles of the loom his name

Honour with yearly festivals.

Dyer's Fleece.

Wool-combers celebrate his festival on Feb. 3d.

Nicholas was bishop of *Myra* in the reign of *Constantine* the great; he is the patron of fishermen, watermen, and all seafaring persons.

Oswald was king of *Northumberland* in the year 633. There was a *St. Oswald* also archbishop of *York*; an arm of one of these was kept with great devotion in the abbey in *Peterborough*.

St. Edmund was tied to a stake by the *Danes* and shot to death with arrows: the town of *St. Edmundsbury* was built near the spot where he was buried.

King *Edward* was by order of his mother-in-law stabbed to death in his back while he was on horse-back and drinking a cup of wine at her door as he was returning thirsty from hunting.

The 16th of *December* was called *O Sapientia* from an anthem in the *Latin* service that was sung then beginning with these words.

St. *Christopher* was a tall big boned man who used to carry persons *gratis* over a ford near his cell, and he is often depicted carrying our Saviour; the isle of St. *Christopher* took it's name from him, because a large mountain was first seen on it, with another less seemingly, on it's back.

St. *Laurence* was a *Spaniard* and broiled to death on a grid-iron about the year 260; this grid-iron afterwards performed Popish miracles.

That immense palace of the kings of *Spain* called the *Escorial*, about twenty miles from *Madrid*, was built in 1563 in the form of a grid-iron in honour of him; it's front is 219 yards broad, the sides 165 yards deep, it has 8,000 doors and 4,000 windows. His festival is on *August* 10, which because it is at the conclusion of the dog-days and generally very hot, occasioned the common saying of *Laurence* bidding high wages, *i. e.* to work on his day.

St. *Agnes* was a *Roman* virgin and put to death in the year 306 at fourteen years of age; she appearing to her parents after her death with a lamb by her side is the reason that she is generally depicted with that animal. Her festival is on *Jan.* 21st, when the *Roman* ladies offer up lambs to her, and the pall which the *Pope* sends to a new archbishop is made of the wool of these lambs. Silly girls fast on this day to discover their future husbands in dreams.

Ethelreda was married first to *Toubert* a great *Lincolnshire* lord, and then to king *Egfred*, yet remained a virgin with both, she then became a Nun, and afterwards an Abbess at *Ely* where she died.

The letters *I H S* do not, as is generally supposed, mean *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, but are the three first letters of the word *Iesus* in Greek.

In the parish accounts the windows of St. *John's* church are said to have been made by *Peterborough* glaziers.

(s) *Bochart* says that the *Gothic* architecture is of two sorts, the antient and modern, that the former is

thought to have first appeared in the world in 376 when the *Goths* were admitted into *Thrace*, but brought into *England* in the year 900. This species was massy, heavy and gross, with semicircular arches and round headed doors and windows.

The most antient structure of this sort that we have is *Grinstead church* in *Suffex*. There is a large massive arch of the same sort in *Tickenote church*.

The second sort or modern *Gothic* is more light and airy and has pointed arches. *Clarke* says that the pointed arch came into *England* in 1216, but was used before in *Spain*, so that the semicircular arch was disused in the reign of *Henry III*, and the pointed universally succeeded, from whence it varied to the elliptical.

Sir Christopher Wren says that the modern *Gothic* architecture is properly the *Saracenic* refined, which began in the east after the fall of the *Greek* empire, for the *Mahometans* building mosques, caravanseras and sepulchres, wherever they came, the holy war gave the *Christians* an idea of the *Saracens'* works, and they imitated them when they returned, refining upon it as they built churches.

The *Italians*, with some *Greek* refugees, and *French*, *Germans* and *Flemings* then joined into a fraternity, and calling themselves *Free Masons* procured a papal bull and particular privileges for their encouragement, and ranged from nation to nation to build churches.

Great height was thought the greatest magnificence, and having rejected cornices they had no need of great engines, few stones being used but what a man might carry on his back, and stone upon stone was easily piled up to a great height, therefore the pride of their work was in pinnales and steeples; for as they carried their buildings perpendicularly, when once the ground work was settled they had nothing to do but to spire up all they could; in this they differed from the *Romans* and *Grecians* who laid their mouldings horizontally to make the better perspective.

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These masons also made their pillars of a bundle of little *Toruses*, which they divided into more when they came to the roof, and these *Toruses* split into small ones, and traversing one another gave occasion to the tracery work of which this society were the inventors. The modern *Gothic* arrived at it's perfection in the reign of *Henry VIII.* and ended in that of *Elizabeth.*

The idea of the lofty pointed arches in the inside of our cathedrals is supposed to be given them by the beautiful appearance which an avenue of tall trees makes whose branches mingle near their tops.

Most of our abbey churches and all our cathedrals were either rebuilt or greatly improved after the *Norman* conquest.

Salisbury church which was begun in the reign of *Henry III.* is by far the most regular of all our ancient churches it being finished on a settled plan without any variations, yet the inside height of this as well as of *Lincoln*, *Winchester* and *Westminster* is too much and blemishes the work.

I here subjoin the altitude of some of the tallest buildings.

	<i>Yards.</i>
<i>Peterborough</i> minster,	62
<i>Grantbam</i> steeple,	82
<i>Louth</i> steeple,	96
<i>Boston</i> tower,	100

The church has 12 pillars, 52 windows, and 365 steps.

<i>St. Paul's</i> cathedral to the top of the cross,	115
<i>Salisbury</i> steeple,	133

This cathedral is said to have as many windows as days in the year, and as many pillars and pilasters as there are hours.

The tower of <i>Antwerp</i> cathedral,	155
The largest <i>Pyramid's</i> perpendicular altitude,	166
<i>St. Paul's</i> spire, before it was burnt,	174
<i>Straßburg</i> cathedral,	190
The steeple of <i>St. Mary's</i> church in <i>Lubeck</i> built in 1304,	217

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The height of this last is so excessive that it might be doubted did not *Marshall* and *Nugent*, two credible travellers agree, in their account of it, for it is above twice as high as *Boston* tower.

The cock being a watchful bird the figure of it was placed on the tops of steeples to remind the Popish Clergy of that vigilance over their flock which is so conspicuous in their protestant successors.

The form of churches at first as well as now, says *Wheatly*, were oblong to resemble a ship, we being tossed up and down in this world as a ship by the sea; they were also always divided into two parts as at present, viz. the nave and the chancel, the latter standing at the eastern end, and divided from the nave by neat rails called *Cancelli* from whence it had it's name; the priest only entered this and used to perform the whole church service in it, for reading desks were not established till the beginning of the reign of *James I*; the chancel being then judged too far off for the whole congregation to hear the minister, who had began to speak *English* instead of *Latin*.

By the acts of the 34th and 35th of *Henry VIII*, the New Testament in *English* was forbid to be read by women, apprentices, journeymen and serving men.

Sermons, in antient times, says the same author, were generally preached by the bishops, at first voluntarily, but afterwards by injunction.

The reading of sermons first began at the reformation, that the preachers might justify themselves from accusations to the king, to whom their adversaries brought many complaints.

The band worn by clergymen was once worn by the laity too, but the former retained it when it grew out of fashion with the latter, yet it must be confessed that it is a prim formal appendage, whereas the numerous flowing folds of the gown and surplice render these extremely graceful.

Vitruvius in his tenth book describes organs; they were brought from the *Greek* empire into the western

churches, the emperor of *Constantinople* sending one to *Pepin* king of *France* about the year 766. The ingenious *Dr. Gregory* calls music the food of devotion. Anthems were introduced into the church service in the year 386.

Country feasts or wakes are usually kept on the Sunday after the saint's day whose name the church bears, but originally on the very day itself. They were called wakes because the people used to keep awake, saying prayers and singing hymns in the church the whole night before the feast: they were established by *Gregory* the great, who was Pope in the year 600, in imitation of the ancient *Agapæ* or love feasts, and were at first kept in sheds made of boughs of trees round the church and lasted eight days.

Henry VIII. ordered all the feasts throughout *England* to be kept on one and the same day, viz. the first Sunday in *October*.

The puritans exclaiming against them as a remnant of popery, they were suppressed about 1630, but thro' the means of archbishop *Laud*, *Charles I.* reversed the edict.

I cannot help mentioning that *Spelman* derives Wake from the *Saxon* word *Wak* signifying drunkenness, and a modern observer would think this the true etymology, for religion has not the least share in them, whereas drunkenness has a great deal.

Strutt thinks that fairs had their origin from these country feasts, for hawkers and pedlars first came, then other tradesmen set up stalls in the church-yard to supply the number of people assembled from the adjacent villages; these Sunday fairs were not entirely abolished till the reign of *Henry VI.* when royal charters were granted for fairs to be held only in towns where magistrates resided, who might suppress the riots and tumults that frequently happened. In 1617 all sorts of diversions were allowed and encouraged on Sundays after afternoon service, but in 1643 the parliament abolished these too.

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(r) *Bernack* church belonged to *Walsbeof* earl of *Huntingdon*, *Northampton* and *Northumberland* who lived at *Riball*; he gave it to the monks of *Croyland*.

In the north wall are two effigies in stone, which *Stukeley* thought to be *Ralf de Bernake* and *Roisia* his wife, who helped to rebuild that abby in the reign of *Henry I*; this *Ralf* was a *Croisader*, i. e. one who had been, or intended to be, in the holy war.

In the charter of *Edward* the Confessor to the abby of *Ramsay*, that abbot was to give the abbot of *Peterborough* 4000 eels in Lent to let him have as much stone as he wanted from his pits at *Bernack*; *Edward* began his reign in 1042.

The jurisdiction of the abbot of *Peterborough* reached from *Croyland* east to *Wansford* bridge west, and from thence northward to *Easton* and *Stamford*, and back along the river *Welland* to *Croyland* again.

Gunton says that not only the abbies of *Ramsay*, *Peterborough* and *St. Edmonsbury* but other abbies also were built with this stone, and that there are two long stones standing near *Gunwade* ferry which were erected as a memorandum that the carriages of *Bernack* stone to *St. Edmonsbury* might pass that way toll free.

Bernack stone is called *Bernack Rag*, I imagine, from its rough and ragged appearance, being a heterogeneous substance in which very minute shells are often visible.

(v) The sun rises due east only twice in the year, viz. in spring and autumn, when it rises at six and sets at the same hour, which, because the days and nights are thereby rendered equal, are called the *equinoxes*, so that, according to *Plot*, the more north of the east a church stands the nearer midsummer it was begun to be built, and the more south of the east the nearer midwinter.

If the same rule held true of the building of towns, the streets of *Stamford* were begun to be laid out about the summer *solstice*.

Though in conformity to common expression I have said that the sun rises, it is well known that luminary is fixed and that the earth only moves.

It appears from this, and the two foregoing chapters, that we had above a dozen churches and as many religious houses, but the reader is not from thence to conclude that there was a whit more religion in the town than at this instant, for there is as much difference between the ceremony and outward form of religion and religion itself as there is between his shadow and his body, yet they have ever been looked upon as the same by the unthinking, who, if they go to church on the sabbath and read a chapter or two in the bible, imagine they have done great things and let the week pass on as before, without correcting, or so much as thinking about correcting, any one immoral practice, or even bad habit, whereas if they knew any thing at all of religion, they would know that the amending the least of these would be of more avail than if they dwelled in a church, got the whole *Bible* by heart and the *Common Prayer Book* into the bargain,

But I wish it not to be inferred from hence that I mean to decry so necessary an institution as public worship, this is the farthest from my thoughts, which are only to prevent a common but dire mistake of a great part of mankind in a matter of the last moment.

It is to be hoped that the *Clerical* reader will excuse this intrusion into his province, if he consider that the remark may stand a chance to be minded as it does not come out of a pulpit.

L.

CHAPTER V.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

449.

THE first battle which the Saxons fought after their arrival in Britain was at Stamford, where, says H. Huntingdon, the Picts and Scots fought with spears and lances, but when the Saxons furiously fell on with their axes and long swords they immediately fled. (A)

870.

In September it was destroyed by the Danes, who at the same time murdered all the monks that remained in Croyland and Peterborough abbies, and burnt the abbies themselves to the ground.

Ingulphus says that the younger monks of Croyland having cast their rich vessels into

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the abby well, and seeing the blaze of the towns in Kesteven, fled in haste, leaving the old monks who were all slaughtered. The abbot and two old monks hid the altar-table, that was covered with golden plates, on the outside of the church on the north-side, but it never could be found.

922.

King Edward the elder gained a victory over the Danes on Wittering heath. Several Saxon coins have been found in an entrenchment on the side of Burleigh park, which entrenchment ran down to Southorpe rill.

1128.

The Saxon Chronicle and Hugo Candidus relate, that as soon as a certain wicked abbot had got possession of the abby of Peterborough a great many persons both heard and saw a multitude of great black deformed hunters, that had with them black sawcer-eyed fierce dogs, and that they rode on black horses and black stags, both in Peterborough park and in all the woods between Peterborough and Stamford, that the monks heard the sound of the horns in the night, and that this lasted all Lent.

1189.

In midlent fair, says Knighton, a multitude of young fellows who had enlisted to go to the Holy Land, pillaged the Jews and

killed several, while the rest got into the castle and with difficulty escaped. (B)

The townsmen and those who came to the fair were so far from opposing this outrage that some joined them; one John who was the most busy fellow in it, went to Northampton and left part of his money in his landlord's hands there, who in order to keep it privately murdered him, and when it was dark threw his body out of the town, where it was found in the morning and known, but the landlord escaped by flight.

The high sheriff Gerard de Camville a great baron abetted this riot, for the rioters came from his house to the fair, and he received the thieves who had robbed the merchants going to it, he was therefore prosecuted, but he answered that he was earl Warren's man and would be tried in the earl's court, for which the king took from him the castle and sheriffalty of Lincoln, and he was obliged to pay two hundred marks for repossession.

His wife Nichola paid three hundred marks for liberty to marry her daughter to whom she pleased, provided he was not the king's enemy.

1194.

There was a tournament between Wansford and Stamford.

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1197.

It was commanded that after midlent-fair at Stamford no one should sell any cloth of less width than two ells within the lists,

1200.

Hugh bishop of Lincoln died at London, and in bringing his corpse to Lincoln, says Capgrave, four wax candles being carried by children, neither wind nor rain were able to extinguish them, and when they came to Stamford a shoemaker bowing his head under the bier, says Matthew of Westminster, after thanking God for letting him have the honour of setting his shoulder under so holy a man, begged that his soul might that night be with the soul of the good bishop; he then went home, confessed himself, made his will, received the sacrament, and died presently after. (c)

1203.

The town was fined twenty marks for making a foolish presentment, and for removing the market, and for choosing mean people to be on the jury.

A fine was also paid his majesty for enjoying their antient customs and liberties, whereby it seems that they had been forfeited.

1215.

In Easter-week a numerous army and above forty noblemen assembled here to oppose king John; there were 2000 knights in this army

and it marched through Edmondsbury to London.

Among other acts of oppression the king, says Kniton, had just before been guilty of the following acts of injustice.

A baron, by name Eustace de Vesci, having a beautiful wife who lived in the country, his majesty dining with Eustace at court, and observing his ring, told him that he had got just such a stone, and that he should like to have it set exactly like his; after procuring the ring he sent it to his wife in her husband's name, conjuring her to come to him immediately if she would see him alive, she setting forward directly her husband happened to meet her on the road, when discovering the plot he imposed a common whore on the king, who the next morning told Eustace that he had lain with his wife, and that she was a very pleasant bedfellow; but when he told his majesty the truth of the matter he was so exasperated that he threatened to murder him, on which he fled into the north. (D)

Robert Fitz Walter, another baron, had a daughter as handsome as Eustace's wife, and as he could not prevail over her chastity, he sent a person to Dunmow, where she lived, with orders to poison her, which he did in a poached egg.

However by his charter at Runnymede the June following he dispersed this storm.

Kniton says that this monarch had a modest countenance, and yet was a most libidinous man, excessively lusting after women and deriding their husbands after he had lain with their wives.

1227.

Richard, earl of Poictiers and Cornwall, having quarrelled with his brother Hen. III. collected an army and drew many nobles to his assistance at Stamford, among whom were the earls of Chester, Gloucester, Warren, Hereford, Warwick and Ferrars; these sent a haughty message to the king, and insisted on his making his brother amends, and restoring Magna Charta: his majesty meeting them at Northampton peaceably finished this contention.

1288.

The earls of Warren from midlent Sunday to Easter had a custom of taking the profits of all stalls belonging to his own tenants, and used to let them during midlent fair to foreign tradesmen and merchants, but this year Nicholas Fraunton refused emptying his stall for the earl's bailiff to let, whereupon they, being assisted by four others, broke it open and cleared it, on this a suit commenced between Fraunton and the bailiffs, who pleaded that they broke open his house the day before Lady-day, and took silver in pence, gold rings, gold firmacles, silver spoons, 1 forcer,

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1 cup of mazer, (1) 1 cup of silver, cloths woollen and linen, with other goods to the amount of 40l.

He pleaded also that he held the stall not of the earl but of the king in capite, and that the earl had no right in such, but only in those held of him.

The bailiffs denied the taking any of his goods, but pleaded the usual custom, which was that if the owners of stalls should shut them up and refuse opening them after they had been required so to do, it had ever been lawful for the bailiffs to break them open for the earl to receive their profits during the fair, and the jury found for them against Fraunton.

1290.

The Jews growing odious by their avarice and usury, their synagogues at Stamford and Huntingdon were profaned, says Leland, and their furniture and noble libraries sold by outcry; there were then 15,060 of them expelled the kingdom: their houses and bonds, says Hollinghed, were confiscated, but they had a licence to take with them all their money and moveables.

Many of the richest having hired a ship on which they put on board their treasure, when it had got to the mouth of the Thames the master of her cast anchor till the ebb left her on dry land, then walking with the Jews on shore for recreation he stayed till he was pri-

vately informed that the tide was coming, he then hastened to the ship into which he was drawn by a rope.

The Jews not knowing this till some time after, they cried to him for help, but he told them they should cry unto Moses who had conveyed their ancestors through the Red sea, for he was sure if they did so he was able enough to help them; they cried indeed, but as Moses did not think proper to assist them they were all drowned, for which many of the mariners were hanged. A Tournament was held this year at Stamford.

1291.

Nov. 28th Eleanor queen of Edward 1st, attending her husband in his journey to Scotland died at Herdby near Lincoln; her corse was conveyed to Westminster, and wherever it rested crosses were erected with her statue on them, and also her own and his majesty's arms; these were at Herdby, Lincoln, Grant-ham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, Woburn, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheapside and Charing-Cross.*

Some remains of Stamford cross, called Queen's cross, were left in 1646, but in the

* These crosses were thus set up, to the end, that, according to the devotion of those times, all such as passed by might be moved to pray for her soul.

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civil war it was quite demolished; it stood about 240 yards north of the gate called Scogate. (F)

The tale of her sucking her husband's poisoned wound in the holy land is looked upon as fabulous.

Butcher says that she founded a nunnery at Stamford, which might be that mentioned in Speed's map. See page 62.

1326.

Kniton says that Isabel queen to Edward II. assembled here many prelates, earls, barons and nobles, who informed her that they could not permit her to go to the king.

1327.

Edward III. was at Stamford and Oundle; the abbot of Peterborough spent in presents to him 34l. 7s. 4d.

1337.

A Parliament was held here: Edward III. being here he on June 25th confirmed Albini's grants to Newsted hospital at the bridge of Wasse, i. e. Guash.

On July 12th he was here also, when he signed an agreement with the earl of Hainault which was dated at Stamford.

On the same month he wrote from Huntingdon to the alderman and bailiffs of Stamford, that though he came to Stamford through Pilsgate meadow, (perhaps from

Peterborough) yet that meadow should not on that account be made a highway; for when the king used to ride through any place it was customary for every body to claim the same liberty afterwards, and to call such road the king's highway, therefore the Pilgrate people followed him to Huntingdon, and represented the mischief that would follow, which occasioned the above letter.

1377.

Richard II. held a great council of war here about an expedition into France; when Stamford and Leicester were, at their own expence, to fit out a barge called a ballinger.

1392.

Richard II. held two councils here, one to punish the Londoners and to debate about a war with France, for the Londoners had not only refused to lend him 1000l. but almost killed his messenger a Lombard, he therefore signed an order dated at Stamford May 25th, this year, to the justices at Westminster, to arrest the mayor, sheriffs, with some of the wealthy citizens, on which John Hinde the mayor was sent to Windsor castle, one of the sheriffs to Wallingford, and the other to Odiham castles; the citizens were committed to other prisons, and it was determined that the Londoners should have no mayor, but one of his majesty's knights to rule them, their priv-

ileges and liberties to be revoked, and their laws abrogated.

The other council was to suppress the Wicklives.

These councils were held at the White Friary where the king lodged.

1462.

Edward IV. came here, being the year after he had incorporated the town by letters patent, and was entertained by the alderman John Brown.

Sir Robert Wells, Dimock and D'La Band, raised an army against Edward IV. who was then at Fotheringhay castle, from whence he came with an army to Stamford, where he dined, and a considerable body of horse and foot were added by the townsmen, who joined battle with the enemy between Rihall and Tinwell, routed them and took the above commanders; who were immediately beheaded under the standard royal.

This battle is called in history Loose-coat Fight, because the enemy, in order to escape the faster, loosened their coats to throw them away. (c)

His majesty then ordered that the town should bear the royal arms on a furcoat; i. e. Mars, three Lions passant gardant, Sol, impaled with the former arms of the earls Warrens, viz. Checkey, Saphire and Topaz.

So that the town gained in the field of battle the Honour of bearing the Arms of England, which no other corporation can boast of.

Fourth Edward granted then his Charter kind,
And his paternal arms to us assign'd,
No city, borough, town, nor corporation
Within the circuit of this British nation
Such noble arms do bear upon their shield
As those which Stamford gained in Loose-coat field.

The army of Margaret queen of Henry VI. commanded by Andrew Trollop, says Stow, destroyed Stamford, Grantham, Peterborough, and all the towns quite to St. Alban's, and that too, sparing neither churches nor religious houses, but took away every thing worth carriage, as though they had been Turks not Christians.

Those towns near Croyland carried their most valuable things there, and that town escaped their fury.

All the vagabonds in the country, herding in a great body afterwards, did as much mischief as the soldiers.

Leland says that these soldiers burnt much of Stamford with it's records and privileges.

Camden relates that they broke into the town and destroyed every thing with fire and sword, and that it never recovered it's former dignity.

Peck says that it then lost all it's old records and charters, * and that they destroyed Ben-

* This is one proof, amongst the many that might be produced; of the insufficiency of single instruments for preserving and conveying to posterity clear and distinct accounts of chartered privileges, &c. many unthought of, and therefore unforeseen accidents frequently concurring to sink such instruments in oblivion; but when a number of copies intelligible to every one are printed and dispersed it is next to impossible that any accident or number of accidents can deprive us, of the knowledge at least, of the privileges our forefathers enjoyed.

All or most of the charters of the corporation of London have been translated and printed, as may be seen in *Maitland's History*, from which is derived, in some measure, it's respectable appearance.

It is to be lamented that other corporations did not follow their example, as they would no doubt have experienced the same good effects, but through that neglect are deprived even of the very mention of some of the privileges first granted.—Were this method even now adopted I humbly conceive that future ages would think themselves under obligations, and the present much benefited.

It is imagined by many that the not making charters &c. public, serves to increase the power of the magistrate; this, I presume, is a mistaken notion, but so long as the people are ignorant of the extent of their ruler's power, so long will they suspect him of encroaching upon their liberties, or of stretching his prerogative, and when they are convinced of the right he has to punish, they will be the more careful of offending; therefore the making of charters public would be placing magistrates in a more respectable light, and in proportion to the respect the people have for their rulers do they regulate their conduct: with what pleasure then do the magistrates govern — how cheerfully do the people obey!

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newerk, Cornstall, St. Thomas's, St. Stephen's and Trinity churches, with All Saints' church in St. Martin's, and that the town probably suffered more for belonging to the house of York.

1532.

Henry VIII. came through here in his progress to Lincolnshire, and was entertained by the Alderman Henry Lacy, and as other towns presented him with money on his return, we also gave him 20l.

1539.

Henry VIII. passed through again in his journey to York.

1558.

The Town Hall over the bridge built by the Alderman John Haughton.

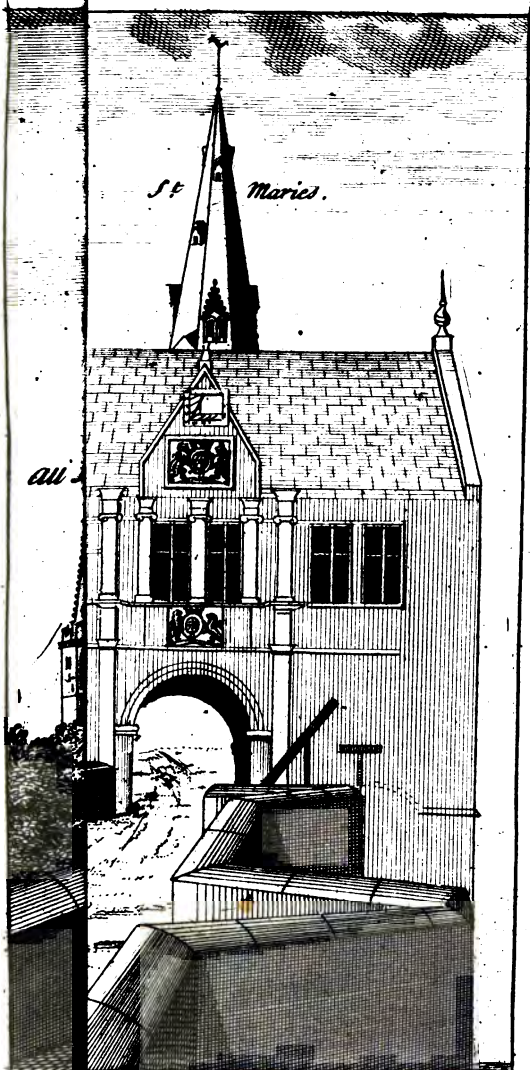
1565.

Queen Elizabeth passed through in her progress to Lincolnshire, and dined at the White Friary, when as soon as she left the house it fell to the ground.

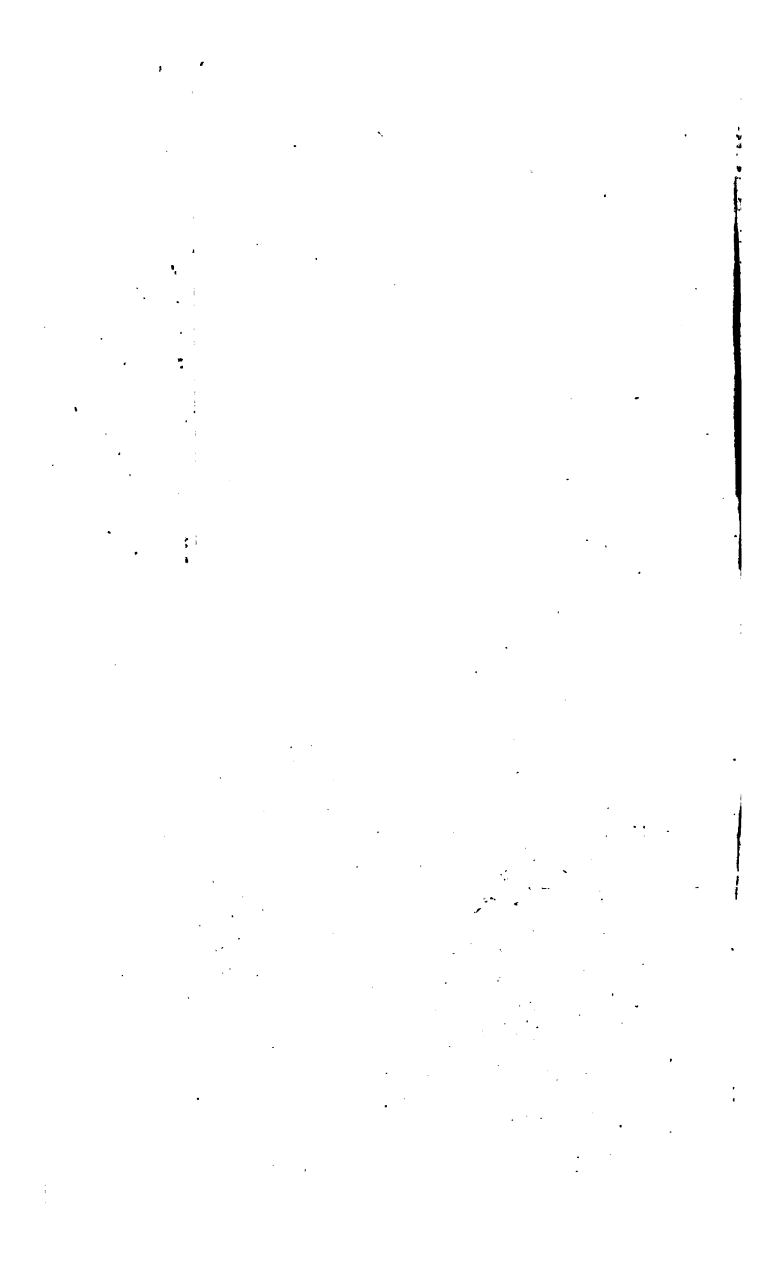
1594.

A gentlemen of Suffolk named Rookwood being at the Bull Inn, his footboy, while his master's supper was preparing, dried himself at the kitchen fire.

Mr. Molineaux a Nottinghamshire, and Mr. Tervil a Lincolnshire gentleman, sat drinking near the same fire, and beat the boy because he did not stand uncovered, he com-



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plaining to his fellow servants, they came to revenge him with drawn swords, and at length both masters and servants became involved in the fray, the Alderman being sent for could not appease them, but lord Willoughby of Grimsthorpe, who resided at Stamford, rode into the midst of them and pacified them before any lives were lost, and at length totally reconciled them.

1602.

King James on his first leaving Scotland passed through March 24, when the alderman and his brethren attended him on horseback riding on their foot cloths, and the common council in their gowns. (H)

October 10th a plague began and remained a year, when in All Saints' parish there died of it 19 and 7 fled, 16 in St. John's 10 fled, 27 in St. Michael's 11 fled, 12 in St. Mary's 15 fled; Butcher says that 713 died, taking in St. Martin's, I imagine.

1633.

Charles Ist in his journey to Scotland, where he went to receive the crown of that kingdom, passed through in state, the alderman on horseback bearing the mace before him, and the first company on horseback also in their robes upon their foot cloths.

1634.

Charles Ist and his Queen, after staying two nights at the earl of Westmoreland's at Apethorpe, passed through, the alderman bearing the mace before them,

1641.

In April a great rain and high westerly wind made the Welland flow half way up to St. Mary's church, it filled the lower rooms of the Bead-house* in St. Martin's with those of the George Inn, and drowned some of the horses in the stables, the walls and roof of one of which were thrown down, and a horse might have swam all over the yard, all the lower rooms of the Water street were filled, cattle, timber &c. were carried away yet no human being lost their lives,

About the end of July another plague began, and continued till the following March with great mortality, it was imagined that between 5 and 600 perished, for on account of the civil war the registers were not punctually kept.

1658.

Samuel Wallis a shoemaker was cured of a deep consumption by a remedy told him on a Whitfunday, by a supernatural agent (as was supposed,) in the form of a venerable

* The water rose five feet four inches from the floor of the lower rooms of this hospital as appears by a memorandum placed against a wall.

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old man. The remedy was only tea made of one bloodwort and two red sage leaves for twelve mornings. Forster says it happened in 1645.

Another jail by the bridge, the serjeant's house and the dining room adjoining the town hall were built.

1696.

King William passed through.

1697.

Mr. Yarnold of St. Alban's obtained a grant from the corporation, to convey water by engines from the river to a cistern at the market-cross; in order to supply the town with water, the reversion of which he sold to Mr. Feast, who perceiving that the work would prove very expensive, contrived the present conveyance from the spring at Wothorpe, and at proper places fixed fire-cocks, to prevent the breaking of the ground and cutting the main pipes on any such melancholy occasion as fire.

1722.

Doctors Coleby, Wilson, Denham, with Mr. John Hepburn a surgeon, erected a cold bath for the use of the public at an easy expence.

1726.

A fire broke out in Scogate, which in two hours destroyed in buildings, corn, hay and implements in husbandry, to the amount of 1000l. and had not the wind blown from the town it would have been in the utmost danger,

For a Continuation of Events see the *Present State*.

NOTES

NOTES ON CHAPTER V.

(A) It may at first sight appear odd to some, that Historians should mention a battle being fought at *Stamford* in the year 449, and yet that in page 6 the town itself should be said to be built only in the year 500, but when a battle is fought at a place on which a town is afterwards built, it is very natural for a future Historian to say that it was fought at such a town, and Mr. *Forster* viewed it in this light.

(B) The Jews first arrived in *England* in *William the Conqueror's* time about the year 1068.

In 1189 they were also robbed and persecuted at *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *Edmundsbury* and *York*, in the last place 500 destroyed themselves.

King John imprisoned and tormented them for their money, of which he got 66,000 marks of silver; one being obstinate and refusing to ransom himself, he ordered that he should have one of his great teeth drawn every day, but on the seventh day *Stow* says he gave 10,000 marks of silver.

Henry III. made them pay 20,000 marks in one year to prevent imprisonment, and from a rich one at *York* he took at once 24,000 marks; but before this he had at different times taken from him 30,000 marks of silver and 200 of gold,

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Edward I. plucked down all their synagogues and afterwards made them redeem themselves from prison for 12,000*l.* of silver, notwithstanding this he soon after banished them, and though he sold their houses yet the commons gave him a fifteenth of all their goods to compensate him for their loss, which in seven years amounted to 420,000*l.* at which time the ounce of silver was but twenty pence, whereas now it is more than treble as much.

In 1274 those of them who lent money on interest were ordered to wear a plate on their breast signifying it.

From 1291 to 1655 they were kept in banishment, but in this year *Oliver Cromwell* restored them by a treaty with *Manasseh Ben Israel*.

1216.

When *Lewis* the French king's son was warring in England against king *John*, he sent messengers to his father in France, these he asked in what part of England his son was, they replied that he was at Stamford.

1309.

A Parliament was held here.

1327.

In a Parliament held here April 24, it was enacted that 100 marks per month should be assigned the deposed king *Edward II.*

1332.

An Act of Parliament passed here in favour of foreign merchants trading to England.

(c) This *Hugh*, bishop of Lincoln was a Frenchman he built Lincoln minster and died Nov. 17. King *John* and the King of Scotland happening to be at Lincoln when his corpse arrived, they with other lords took it on their shoulders and carried it to the minster.

When he visited *Godstow* nunnery near Oxford, Fair *Rosamond* concubine of *Henry II.* happened to be buried there just before, and her hearse stood in the

church covered with silk with tapers burning round it, but he ordered her body to be dug up and buried in the church-yard, saying even that was too good a place for a harlot.

(P) It is surprizing that this monarch should think of murdering Eustace, only for letting him lie with a whore, as he ran no hazard of being infected by her, since the venereal disease was not imported from *America* till above two hundred years after his death.

(R) A cup of mazer is a cup made of maple wood.

(F) When that redoubted antiquary *Dr. Stukeley* was vicar of *All Saints* he took a labourer with him, in order to find, by digging, the foundation of *Queen's Cross*, and being possessed of an invincible patience at length accomplished his end with joy unspeakable.

It stood on the western side, very near to the present turnpike road, and between it and the *Erming-street*.

(G) Loose-coat fight was fought near *Stamford* on *March 13th*, *Sir Robert Wells* had not patience to wait till *Warwick* joined him; the rebels lost 10,000 men.

(H) It is said that when *James Ist* passed through *Grantham* when he first left *Scotland*, a man to entertain him flew from the top of that steeple and afterwards waiting on his majesty in order to be rewarded, he asked him if any other of his subjects could perform the like, and on being answered in the negative, then says he I will grant you a patent that no one shall ever presume to learn your business, and this was all that the fellow got for hazarding his neck.

1642.

Charles I. was here in his way to *York* and issued a proclamation against the papists.

1643.

That renowned parliamentary general *Oliver Cromwell* marched to *Stamford* after taking *Croyland* and plundering *Peterborough* minster, near which as his horse was mounting a step he fell, and in rising struck *Cromwell's* head against the lintel of a door with such

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violence that he was carried to his house almost dead.

1644.

Potter says that on *July 19th Cromwell* stormed *Burleigh House*.

The detestation of this extraordinary man seems to be wearing away, and it is generally thought that his greatest crime was not in opposing his sovereign, nor even in reducing him to the block, but in reigning, at least, as arbitrarily as that sovereign did when it was in his power to have blest the kingdom with a free and stable government, and consequently to have hindered that misrule under which it groaned before the revolution, for after his death the nation, drunk with joy and abused by General *Monk*, set the son of *Charles* on the throne without any conditions, so that the old game soon began to be played over again, and had not *James II.* luckily took *French* leave another civil war might have again drenched us with blood, all which *Cromwell* would have prevented had he been as honest a man as he was an able one.

1648.

On *June 7th* there was insurrection of the royalists at *Stamford* under the *Rev. Dr. Hudson*.

1653.

Between this year and 1672 was the interval in which the *Stamford Half-pence* were coined, for during this period not only towns, but private persons, made their own half-pence and farthings, which were called tokens, as copper money was extremely wanted in exchange, but after the above date Government took the coinage into it's own hands.

The tradesmen kept sorting-boxes with several divisions, and when a quantity of any man's or corporation's tokens were collected, they then took them to be exchanged for silver.

The *Stamford Halfpenny* was of copper about the size of a six-pence and very thin; on one side were the

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town-arms with this inscription around them,

A STAMFORD HALFPENY TO BE,
On the reverse was a wool-pack with these words
round it,

CHANGED BY Y OVERSEERS.

I have also in my possession a tradesman's token very much worn, this is less than the corporation halfpenny, and made of brass, on one side may be distinguished a coat of arms and the word THOMAS, on the reverse are the words IN STAMFORD 1659, round

R
T M in the centre.

1714.

Though it is not much to our credit yet it ought not to be concealed that *Stamford* was formerly a *Jacobite* town, and when the nation was in a ferment on the demise of *Q. Ann*, as the *Presbyterians* were whigs and known friends to the *Hanover* succession, the frantic mob destroyed their chapel, which stood in a yard on the south side in *Paul's* street against the conduit, and having gutted it carried the combustibles through the back door of the yard into *Tenter* meadow and there burned them.

They attempted it on a market day, but could not achieve their purpose, for the mayor, Mr. *Brookes*, very laudably exerting himself, imprisoned the ring-leaders, but on the next market day a numerous rabble from the adjacent villages thronged to the town and threatened to pull down his house unless he set at liberty the gentlemen, as they were pleased to style them, he was then struck with a panic and released them, when late that night they burned the pulpit, seats &c.

Among the the crowd that surrounded this melancholy spectacle was a fiery *Jacobite*, named *Roger Dobbes*, this wretch spreading his hands before the flame, said *Gentlemen* this is a blessed blaze, then lit his pipe with a splinter of the wreck.

The spawn of these *gentlemen* lately persecuted the *Methodists* almost as virulently, for in passing their chapel on a Sunday night and observing the furious zeal without doors, one would have imagined that they were certainly worshipping the devil within.

L.

CHAP-

CHAPTER VI.

OWNERS OF THE TOWN.

DUGDALE says that in 1155 Richard lord Humet, constable of Normandy, obtained of Henry II. the lordship of Stamford, the borough castle, and all appurtenances, excepting what belonged to the abbot of Peterborough and Wm. Lanvalei, and that he had the gift also of Ketton, and Duddington lordships, but Wakerly then belonged to Langvalei whose son was a great benefactor to the nuns of St. Michael in Stamford.

Richard Humet was sheriff of Rutland from 1164 to 1180, his son Wm. Humet lord of Stamford, about 1203, gave the said nuns some of his land in Bredcroft by a deed in the possession of the earl of Exeter, his seal

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represents him armed cap-a-pee on horseback in full career, a drawn sword in his right hand and a shield on his left arm.

King John made him justice of England, but on some pernicious advice he gave him in Normandy he fled, and when he returned to England his majesty seized his lands with the town and castle, and about 1206 gave them to Wm. earl Warren, whose ancestors were earls of Warena a town in Normandy, who for no loss of their lands could be brought to adhere to the kings of France. (A)

This earl was the fifth of the name of William, and besides the manor of Stamford he gave him the manor of Grantham, and the castle and honour of Eye in Suffolk, to make him amends for the loss of his lands when Normandy was conquered by the French, but he was not to tax the inhabitants of Stamford without the king's precept.

In 1215 he persuaded this monarch to sign Magna Charta at Runnimeade, yet in his wars with the French king's son he deserted him, whereupon John ordered him to deliver up his castle at Pevensey. In 1220 he was sheriff of Surry, in 1232 he paid Henry III. three hundred marks for leave to marry his daughter to Hugh de Albini earl of Arundel a minor.

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He had then sixty two knights fees in the rape of Lewes; and thirty and a half in the rape of Pevensey.

In 1238, in consideration of a goshawk given to Simon de Pierpont, he procured leave for himself and heirs to hunt the buck, doe, hart, hind; fox, goat, cat; or any o her beaſts in the ſaid Pierpont's lands in Suffex, he gave the nuns of St. Michael forty ſhillings per ann. out of his mill at Wakefield and died May 26; 1240.

Tradition ſays that this nobleman, as he was ſtanding on his caſtle walls in Stamford and looking on the meadow, ſaw two bulls fighting for a cow, (B) a butcher to whom one of the bulls belonged, happening to come into the meadow juſt at that inſtant with a large maſtiff, ſet the dog on his own bull, who drove him into the town, which he no ſooner entered than all the dogs both great and ſmall followed him; the bull; now rendered furious by the noiſe of the people and the fierceneſs of the dogs, ran over every one that chanced to be in his way; this brought other butchers and more people together, who made ſuch a clamour that it reached the earl in his caſtle; who mounted his ſteed and rode to ſee the occaſion of it, when he was ſo much delighted with the tumult the bull made that he gave the meadow in which he ſaw him fighting as a common to the town

butchers, to feed their cattle after the first grass is eaten, on condition that annually on that very day they should find a mad bull to continue the sport, which day was just six weeks before Christmas day, and the meadow is still called cattle meadow.

Neither Mr. Peck nor Mr. Forster mention a syllable about this diversion. Mr. Butcher says it is a beastly and mischievous diversion; Howgrave calls it cruel and barbarous and is astonished that it continues, and almost entirely copies the description from Mr. Butcher who says that the night before the great and important day, the butchers at their charge having procured the wildest bull they can get, put him into a stable or barn belonging to the chief magistrate, and the next morning proclamation is made by the bell-man throughout the town, that no person on pain of imprisonment offer any violence to strangers; but as the town is a great thoroughfare, and it being then term time, a guard is appointed to let passengers pass through it without hurt or molestation, that no one is to have any iron on their clubs or staves when they pursue the bull; when the proclamation is over and the shops and gates all shut, the bull is turned out of the chief magistrate's house, and then men, women, and children of all sorts and sizes, with all the dogs in the town, run promiscuously after

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him, spattering dirt with their clubs on each others faces, that one would think them so many furies started out of hell. So far Mr. Butcher,

After the death of the above William earl Warren, Henry III. (c) kept the town &c. of Stamford from John his successor fourteen years, giving them to his own son Edward I. who gave them to John, who in 1247 married Alice half-sister to Henry III. and was one of the chief captains in his army at the battle of Lewes, when the king and his son Edward were taken prisoners by the barons, who got a grant of all his lands excepting the castles of Rigate and Lewes, but after his majesty had got the victory at Evesham he regained them, and the abbot of Peterborough was forced to give him 100l. to get out of his hands his manors of Castor, Tinswell, and Thurlby,

There is a deed of his for protecting the nuns of St. Michael's, in possession of the Earl of Exeter, with his seal, on one side are his arms, Cheque, Or & Azure; on the other himself on horseback, the horse instead of mail is covered all over with Cheque, his shield, contrary to custom, on his right arm, with his arms upon it, his body without armour in a long robe reaching to his feet and fastened by a girdle to his waist,

In 1270 having a trial in Westminster hall with Alan lord Zouch, after reproachful words they came to blows, when he and his followers, being privately armed, assaulted the above lord in open court, wounded him and killed his father, he then took boat and fled to his castle at Rigate in Surry, and refused to submit to the king in order for trial, whereupon prince Edward taking some forces with him went to his castle, when being persuaded by the earl of Gloucester and lord Henry son to the king of the Romans, he went out to meet him on foot imploring mercy, and yielding himself prisoner, and, says Tyrrel, he was fined 5000l. to the king and 2000l. to lord Zouch, and that he and fifty of his followers who were guilty, should walk from the Temple to Westminster hall, and to make oath that they had not so acted from malice but from sudden passion.

This lord Zouch, who was not a young man, died also soon after of a fever into which his wounds had thrown him.

At the coronation of Edward I. he with several more earls and the king of Scotland, let loose five hundred horses for those to keep who could catch them; and when this prince returned from Gascoigny he entertained him so nobly at his castle in Rigate, that he forgave him a thousand marks out of the above fine.

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In 1275 he gave the burgesſes of Stamford leave to chuſe their chief magiſtrate, but that he ſhould be ſworn either before him or his ſteward, as appears from the ſecond article of a manuſcript abſtract of ſeveral charters of Stamford, dated June 11th 1677. The place wherein he was ſworn was that wherein the court leet is kept. (D)

In 1277 Edward by the ſtatute of *Quo Warranto* commanded thoſe who held lands and tenements of him to ſhew by what right they held them, that they might return to him by eſcheat, and then to be redeemed; this was an arbitrary meaſure and procured the king much ill will, but, ſays Holingſhed, “ When this earl was called upon who was greatly beloved by the people, and perceiving that none ſpoke againſt ſuch proceedings, on being aſked by what right he held his lands, he ſuddenly drew an old ruſty ſword, and told the juſtices that he held them by that inſtrument and intended to defend them by the ſame, for, ſays he, William the Conqueror did not conquer England alone, but our anceſtors helped him to conquer their lands with the ſword, and with the ſame will I defend them againſt all who would take them from me, and thus this meaſure was put a ſtop to by the courage of one ſtout man.”

On December 15th 1286 ſays Stowe he loſt his ſon William in a tournament at Croy-

don, who was by the challenger intercepted and cruelly slain, leaving his lady Joan big with child, who was delivered of John his son and heir on June the 20th following.

In 1295 he and the earl of Warwick beat the Scots, pursued them eight miles, slew ten thousand and retook Dunbar castle.

In 1296 he was made governor of Scotland and on September 11th fought them near Sterling, but was defeated with the loss of six thousand men, for lord Creffingham imprudently passing over the bridge, when the Scots found so many had come over as they could conquer they closed it up, so that they should neither return, nor any more come to their assistance.

Sir Marmaduke Thwang who had first passed it having driven a wing of the enemy and chased them a long way, perceiving the distress of the English, returned with a few in order to repass it, and actually cut his way through and saved his company, but one of his nephews was wounded having his horse killed under him.

Lord Creffingham being slain, the Scots bore him such malice that they slayed him, earl Warren leaving Sir Marmaduke in Sterling castle with promise of assistance if he wanted it, rode so fast to Berwick, that when his steed was put into the stable he never tasted meat more.

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The earl died September 27th 1303 after he had been earl of Surry fifty-four years, and was buried in Lewes abby; his soul was prayed for all over the kingdom by the king's orders: one of his daughters was married to Baliol king of Scotland.

John his grandson succeeded him as earl of Surry and lord of Stamford, and before he was of age Edward I. (2) offered him his niece Joan to wife and he married her.

In 1315 the bishop of Chichester excommunicated him for adultery, whereupon he went to him with some armed men, four of whom threatened the bishop, but the bishop's men fell on them and took both them and the earl and put them in prison.

He was divorced this year on pretence of a former contract with Maud de Nereford a Norfolk lady, though it was on mutual dislike; he had no children by his wife but allowed her 740 marks per annum, and made the king his heir.

The year after he obtained a regrant of some of his possessions in favour of John de Warren son of this Maud his concubine, and his heirs male, and in default of such heirs to the right heirs of himself with the remainder to the king and his heirs.

From the above John the son of Maud are descended the Warrens of Poynton of Cheshire.

In 1317 Alice Lacy, wife of the earl of Lancaster, being at Canesford in Kent, was forcibly carried off by a knight of earl Warren's family to his castle at Rigate, but as they were carrying her between Haulton and Farnham they perceived some banners at a distance, which, though they belonged to some people going in procession round the fields, yet thinking they belonged to the earl of Lancaster they fled and left her alone, but returned on perceiving their mistake, and brought with them a little lame and deformed man called Richard de St. Martin, who affirmed himself to be her husband, averring that he had been contracted to her and had carnal knowledge of her, which she also openly confessed, so that she who was a very rich heiress, and had hitherto borne an unblemished character, was now looked upon as a lewd infamous woman and her husband dishonoured, which occasioned a divorce.

In revenge the earl of Lancaster demolished earl Warren's castles of Sandal and Wakefield, and wasted all his manors on the other side of the Trent.

Richard de St. Martin then, in his wife's name, claimed the earldoms of Lincoln and Surry but could not succeed.

In 1330 the farmers of his tolls at Stamford demanded tolls for waggons, carts and horses, passing through Bernack, Wothorpe and

Wittering, which belonged to the abbot of Peterborough, but they were fined for the same.

In 1332 he assisted Baliol king of Scotland at a great expence, so that he conferred on him the earldom of Stratherne.

In 1345 he married Isabel de Houland though his former countess did not die till 1361, she outliving the earl.

In 1346 he settled on Maud his concubine for her life, the castles, towns and manors of Koninsbury and Sandal, the manors of Wakefield, Hatfield, Seuresby, Brethwell, Fishlake, Dewbury and Halifax, and after her death to John and Thomas his sons by her and their heirs male, with remainder to his right heirs.

His seal, affixed to this deed, represents him in a gown sitting in a chair, holding a hawk in his left hand, with this inscription, *Sigillum Comitis Warenie, et Strathernie et Comitis Palatii*. On the reverse he is on horseback, a sword in his right hand, and a shield with his arms on it on his left, with this inscription, *Sigillum Johannis Warenie & Surreye, Domini de Bromfield & Yale*.

By an indenture the same year between Edward III. and him, it was agreed that if he had a child by his wife Isabel, that child whether male or female should be married to one of the blood royal, but if he had no issue by her,

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then all his castles, manors, lands and tene-ments in Surry, Suffex and Wales should de-volve to one of his majesty's own sons, but on condition that such son and his heirs should bear the name, honour and arms of Warren, and that Isabel should have for life all the above possessions, save the castles, which the king might bestow on any of his sons, allow-ing her a reasonable equivalent.

On June 30th 1347, he died aged sixty without lawful issue, and was buried accord-ing to his will in Pancras church in Lewes, under a raised tomb near the high altar, leav-ing his sister Alice wife to the earl of Arun-del his next heir in blood.

By an inquisition taken after his decease he was found to die possessed of the following lands.

The manor of Tyburn in Middlesex, the manors of Stamford, Grantham and Great Paunton in Lincolnshire, the castle of Lewes, the lordships of Cokefield, Clenton, Bright-helmstone, Rottingden, Houlderden, North-ess, Radmild, Keymer, Middleton, Alling-ton, Wortly, Bycomb, Piddinghow, and Seford in Suffex,

The town and castle of Rigate, the manors of Dorking, Bokeland and Bechefworth in Surry. The manors of Trowbridge, Wau-ton, Winterbourn, and Ambresbury in Wilt-shire. The castle of Acre and the manor of

Beeston, the manors of Gyvingham and Middlewood, with the hundreds of Malthow and Brother Crofs in Norfolk. The manor of Medmenham in Buckinghamshire; the manor of Caneford and Stapewick in Dorsetshire.

The manors of Coninsburgh, Hatfield and Wakefield, in Yorkshire, the manors of Henstrig and Charlton in Somersetshire. (F)

In 1337 William de Bohun was created earl of Northampton, and soon after had a grant of the castle manor and town of Stamford, with the lordship of Grantham in reversion, (for earl Warren was to hold them during his life) also the manor and castle of Fotheringay, and the castle and manor of Oakhall, with several other manors.

His ancestor was called Bohun which in the Norman language signified a beard, because he wore a long beard when he came over with the Conqueror, contrary to the Norman custom.

This William was a most valiant soldier, for in 1345 in a battle with the French near Morlais, says Holingshead, "The French general Charles de Blois and Wm. de Bohun fought so long with hands strokes that day, that no man but a liar could give more praise to one than the other.

Three times being both weary they withdrew to take breath, and then fell to it again

with spear and shield, and sword and target, but the French being routed the right worthy and stout Charles de Blois was forced to fly after many slain on both sides.

In the famous battle of Cressy Edward made three (3) divisions of his army, the first was commanded by the prince of Wales, the second by Bohun; and the third by himself.

When the prince's division was almost defeated, Bohun came to succour him; yet both were so much distressed, that they were obliged to send to the king for assistance; his majesty stood aloof on a windmill hill, and asked the messenger whether his son was either killed or felled to the earth, neither, replied the knight but he is fore matched, tell him then says he to send no more to me while he is alive, for I will have him to have the honour of this battle and he accordingly won it, altho the English had a looseness on them which obliged them to fight half naked.

The next day another great army came against them (not knowing of the defeat) with intention of plundering them; but Bohun and the earl of Norfolk, after a long and terrible fight, conquered and chased them nine miles, slaying two thousand.

Soon after this while the English were repairing the bridge of Poissy, an army of French opposed them, when Bohun after killing a thousand drove them away.

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He at the siege of Calais kept the coast and beat off the small-boats that endeavoured to relieve the besieged with provision, and when the French admiral advanced to it's relief he put him to flight; also when the French king came by land with the like intent, he with the duke of Lancaster coming on his rear slew many.

In 1352 he conquered the Scots and took the castle Logmaban with other fortresses; he died September 16th 1360 without issue, when

Edmund Langley fifth son of Edward III. became lord of Stamford, yet when he was only six years old his father had granted him all earl Warren's castles, manors and lands beyond Trent with the castle and manor of Fotheringay. (H)

In 1362 he was created earl of Cambridge, and the next year obtained a grant in fee of the castle, manor and town of Stamford, and the manor of Grantham.

In 1373 he married Isabel one of the king of Castile's daughters.

In 1376 he was made constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the cinque ports.

In 1380 a friar accused him of treason to Richard II. when his brother Thomas of Woodstock, afterwards duke of Gloucester, rushed into the king's bedchamber, and swore he would kill any one who laid treason to his

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charge, nor did he except his majesty.

In 1386 Richard II. created him duke of York.

In 1390 his eldest son Edward was created earl of Rutland, and had a grant of the castle, town, and manor of Oakham with the sheriffalty of Rutland, and soon after made constable of England.

In 1392 his youngest son Richard earl of Cambridge, who was the king's godson; killed lord Clifford.

In the same year his wife Isabel died a great penitent, being very vain and somewhat wanton in her youth; he then married Joan the earl of Kent's daughter.

In 1397 being at Stamford; he ordered his steward's and bailiff's officers, to see that nobody injured the nuns of St. Michael's.

In 1398 his brother the duke of Gloucester was smothered at Calais by private orders of the king to the earl of Nottingham; when the murderers told him it was the king's pleasure that he should die, he replied, if so it is welcome, therefore after a priest had confessed him they made him lie on a bed and held another over his mouth till he expired, Roger Denys and Cock of the chamber holding down the sides, and three others at the same time kneeling and praying for his soul.

He was the king's uncle and a well meaning man, but of too hot and fiery a disposition for his majesty to brook.

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In 1399 his eldest son was created duke of Albemarle, (1) Richard II. made the duke of York governor of Ireland, yet he deserted him, favoured the duke of Lancaster and proposed the deposing of Richard in parliament.

In the first parliament of Henry IV. (κ) lord Fitzwater and twenty more lords accused his eldest son Edward of being the cause of his uncle the duke of Gloucester's death, and threw down their hoods as gages to prove it by combat.

He replied that if the duke of Norfolk said so he lied and would prove it with his body, and threw down another hood which he borrowed; but the duke of Norfolk was then in banishment and dared not return, however Edward was adjudged to lose the title of the duke of Albemarle, retaining that of the earl of Rutland only, and many of his possessions were taken from him and many of the commons also would have put him to death, for he was extremely disliked, whereupon he with other degraded lords conspired the death of Henry IV. to which they bound themselves by an indenture.

He going to dine with his father with the counterpart of this indenture in his bosom, his father perceiving it wanted to know what it was, but he refusing, his fire insisted upon and took it from him, when seeing what it

was he in great rage upbraided him with treason, for he had become a surety for him in parliament, he therefore immediately rode to Windsor to inform his majesty; Edward seeing his danger rode directly another way to the king, and alighting at the castle he ordered it's gates to be locked, telling the porter that he must carry the keys to his majesty, and approaching him he fell on his knees imploring mercy and revealing the whole conspiracy obtained a pardon, the father came soon after with the indenture, and dying the year after was buried near his wife at Langley.

Besides Stamford, he had the manors of Yarwell, Nafington and Southorpe, and was lord of Tividale.

The above Edward being twenty-six years of age succeeded him as lord of Stamford, and was very shortly restored to his former possessions and the title of duke of York, yet his own sister lord Spencer's widow, accused him of an intention of murdering the king by scaling the walls of Eltham by night the Christmas before, when his majesty lay there, and if any knight or esquire would fight him for her she would consent to be burnt if he was conquered.

One of her esquires, called William Maidstone, cast down his hood and proffered combat with the duke, who cast down his and

accepted the challenge, but he was sent to the tower, yet set at liberty the year after, when many thought he had been dead in prison.

In 1414 his brother Richard was created earl of Cambridge, and with other noblemen was beheaded the year after without the north gate of Southampton for conspiring the death of Henry V.

Edward commanded the van of the army at the battle of Agincourt where there were only 9000 English against 140,000 French; a little before the battle mounting a hill, he sent David Gam, a Welch commander, to reconnoitre the enemy, who told him that there were enow to be killed, enow to be prisoners and enow to run away; this the duke told the king, who rode forth to view them, when the duke advised him that the night before the battle he should order each man to fix a stake in the ground sharpened at both ends to keep them off; which was done; he also desired to be in the front of the battle and was so, where by much heat and crouding, being a fat man, he was smothered to death on October 25th 1415, and buried at Fortheringay. (1)

It is well known that the English gained the victory.

Edward leaving no issue, he was succeeded as lord of Stamford by his nephew Richard son of Richard earl of Cambridge lately be-

headed, who was only three years old and created duke of York the next year, and on the death of Edmund Mortimer earl of March, this Richard Plantagenet was found to be his next heir, and from thence sprung his future pretensions to the crown; (M) he was when a youth made Constable of England; Speed says he never was a true subject to Henry VI. and was a most subtle man.

He was made regent of France, and sent word to the French king, that he was come to fight him if he would come out of his entrenchments, but as he refused he passed a river to force him, and the French withdrew in the night, he followed them but they still declined fighting.

In 1448 he was made lieutenant of Ireland for ten years, and gained great favour with the Irish.

The duke of Somerset succeeding him as Regent of France, Sir Davy Hall one of York's captains defended the city of Caen against the French king, but a stone shot into it happened to fall between the dutchess of Somerset and her children, which so affrighted her that she persuaded her husband to surrender the town.

In 1450 Cade's rebellion was set on foot by York's friends to sound the people's minds, for Cade called himself Mortimer the duke's cousin.

The next year the duke himself raised an army to oppose his sovereign, under pretence of removing evil counsellors, but on promise of redress if he proved his charge, he disbanded his army and yielded himself to Henry, and took an oath never to oppose him, yet in 1453 having gained the Nevils to his side, viz. the earl of Salisbury and his son the earl of Warwick, he obtained absolution from the pope of the oath he had taken.

The king was in St. Alban's, which was defended by lord Clifford so strongly that he could not force it for a long time, but Warwick and his men broke in by the garden side in Holywell street, between the sign of the Key and the Chequer; these sounded a trumpet and shouted a Warwick, a Warwick, then York and Salisbury about noon broke in at three different places, and tore up the barriers, when there ensued a cruel battle.

All the king's captains were killed; the duke of Somerset was slain under the sign of the castle, who had been warned long before to avoid all castles, near him lay the earl of Northumberland and many other noblemen.
(N)

The king, to save himself from the shower of arrows, fled to a poor man's house but not before one had pierced his neck. York being told where he was hastened to comfort him, when he begged of him to order his men to

cease from slaughter, which was immediately done.

He then took the king to Westminster, where one of the king's men assaulted one of the earl of Warwick's men, who hurt the aggressor fore and then fled, wherefore the king's servants, waiting for the earl as he was returning in his barge from parliament, set on him with swords, spits and fire forks, when after many of his men were hurt he escaped in a wherry and hastened to Yorkshire and set all in a blaze again.

In 1459 York's son Edward earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. while his father was in Ireland, fought the king at Northampton, took him prisoner and the tower of London was delivered to the earl.

York being at Sandall in Yorkshire came out of the town with five thousand men against the queen's army of eighteen thousand, not seeing their whole number, but after he had got to some distance from the town, between it and Wakefield, two large bodies of men in ambush closed and prevented his return, when in half an hour's time he was killed on December 30th.

Lord Clifford ordered his head to be cut off, and putting a paper crown on it presented it to the queen, who was very merry with it.

This lord observing York's youngest son a boy about twelve years old, carried out of

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the field by one of his father's chaplains, followed him and stabbed him to the heart while he was kneeling for mercy, for fear had deprived him of speech, (o) This lord killed so many also with his own hand that henceforward he was called the butcher.

York's head with those of the other slaughtered nobles were set on the gates of Pomfret and his body buried there, but afterwards removed to Fotheringay.

Edward earl of March his eldest son now became lord of Stamford, who on the Candlemas-day following with 23,000 men met his enemies near Mortimer's cross not far from Hereford, when three suns appearing to join in one gave his men courage, and he gained the victory with the slaughter of 3,800 of the enemy, for which reason says Holingshead he gave the sun for his badge.

In these times travelling was extremely dangerous without a pass from the nearest army, for there were three in the kingdom at once.

Waller says of Edward that

He rent the crown from vanquish'd Henry's head,
Raised the white rose and trampled on the red. (P)

Edward gave the castle and town of Stamford to his mother Cicely duchess of York (Q) after her decease it remained in the crown till the reign of Elizabeth, she granted them to

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Wm. Cecil * first lord Burghley (R) who

* *Willet in Synops. Papism.* p. 1222 says Sir William Cecil not long since Lord Treasurer, in his life time gave thirty pounds a year to St. John's college Cambridge, he founded also an Hospital at Stamford for twelve poor people, allowing to each of them six pounds per annum, he also left great sums of money in trust in the hands of Mr. John Billet one of his executors, who as carefully performed that trust, and partly by this means and partly by his own estate hath he done those excellent works: he repaired at the expence of divers hundred pounds the great church in the city of Bath, he enlarged the hot and cross bath there, walling them about, he built an hospital there to entertain twelve poor people for a month at the spring, and three months at the fall of the leaf, with allowance of four pence a day; he gave two hundred pounds to the repairs of St. Martin's church, an hundred marks to St. Clement's to build a window, five pounds to each of the four parishes in Westminster for twelve years: upon the building of the market house there he bestowed three hundred pounds, whereof is made ten pounds a year for the benefit of the poor; he also gave twenty pounds per annum to Christ's hospital till two hundred pounds came out.

He gave also some Plate to John's college Cambridge, where he studied five years, after which he was a student in Gray's Inn, where his company was much coveted for his wit.

During his stay there one of his companions enticed him to play, and having never played before, he lost all his money, bedding and books; wishing to be even with him, he procured a long trunk, with which he made a hole in the wall near his playfellow's bed, and in a fearful voice spoke thus through the trunk, "O mortal man, repent! repent of thy horrible time consumed in play, cozenage, and such lowdness as

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was a great favorite of her majesty, and an honour to his country.

“thou hast committed, or else thou art damned and canst not be saved!” which being spoke at midnight when he was all alone so amazed him as drove him into a sweat for fear.

Most penitent and heavy the next day in the presence of the youths, he told with trembling what a fearful voice spake to him at midnight vowing never to play again, and calling for Mr. Cecil asked him forgiveness on his knees, restoring him all he had won, So two gamesters were both reclaimed by this merry device, and never played more.

He was made Treasurer in 1572, and was so assiduous in business that he scarcely allowed himself time for his meals or sleep; for he used to say that he did penetrate further into the depth of causes and found out more resolutions of dubious points when in bed than up. At night when he put off his gown he used to say *Lie there Lord Treasurer.*

The Queen reflected her favour highly upon him, counting him not only her Treasurer but her principal Treasure. She would cause him always to sit down in her presence, because troubled with the gout, and used to tell him, *My Lord, we make much of you not for your bad legs but for your good Head.*

When any came to the lords of the council for a licence to travel, he would first examine him of England, and if he found him ignorant he would bid him stay at home and know his own country first.

He kept an honourable, orderly, and chargeable house, and was himself served by men of quality, for most of the principal gentlemen of England sought to prefer their sons and heirs to his service, no less than twenty gentlemen worth 1000l. per annum attending on his table. His ordinary men were worth, some, 3, 5, 10, or 20,000l each.

From him they descended to Ann daughter and coheir of William earl of Exeter, who

His harvest lasted every day for above thirty years together, wherein he allowed some of his servants the same courtesy Boaz granted to Ruth, (viz. to glean even among the sheaves, and suffered some handfuls to fall on purpose for them) whereby they raised great estates.

When any cause was depending, nothing could offend him more than the parties sending him presents, and they always fared the worse for so doing.

He was Patron to both Universities, chiefly to Cambridge whereof he was Chancellor: and though Rent-corn first grew in the head of Sir Thomas Smith, it was ripened by Burghley's assistance, whereby though the rents of colleges stand still, their revenues increase.

He never raised his rents nor displaced his tenants: Some of his tenants enjoyed lands for twenty pounds per annum worth two hundred.

His generous acts and speeches made his very enemies to wish him alive again.

No man was more pleasant and merry at meals, and he had a pretty wit-rack in himself to draw speech out of the most sullen and silent guest at his table, to shew his disposition in any point he should propound. Hotoman, in his description of an ambassador, witnesseth so much, who had been at his table.

To his dying day he would always carry Tully's Offices either in his bosom or pocket. And indeed it is a book (as one said of Aristotle's Rhetoric) fit to make both a scholar and an honest man.

He was also a good poet—There is a good copy of his before “*Merison de Republica bene instituendo*” in praise of the author.

One great service he did his country a little before his death was to bring the confederate states to a com-

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married Henry Grey created earl of Stamford by Charles I. (s)

position for the payment of eight hundred thousand pounds, by thirty thousand pounds per annum, and likewise to the conclusion of a new league, by which the queen, besides the receiving her debts, was eased of the yearly expence of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

When he fell sick he wrote a letter to the queen for leave to lay down his offices. The queen visited and comforted him. The servants at the chamber door desiring her majesty to stoop, she generously answered "For your master's sake I will stoop, but not for the King of Spain's."

He had an uncommon genius, a clear and solid judgment, a vast capacity for affairs, an application to business not to be tired, and a secrecy in his management which was impenetrable. His whole endeavors aimed at the benefit of the Queen, the object which he had still before his eyes. So qualified as he was it is no wonder that he preserved, his whole life, the favor of a Queen who so perfectly knew her own interests. When able princes are blest with such ministers, they part not with them on slight occasions.

His Motto was — One Heart, one Way.

His Saying — That man is a prudent man who is a patient man.

His maxim — Let not him who is meaner than I am fear me; or him, who is greater than I am despise me.

NOTES

NOTES ON CHAPTER VI.

(A) The first Earl Warren that set his foot on *English* ground was Forester to the Conqueror.

In an illumination of an ancient manuscript in the Cottonian library at the *British Museum*, is the cruel battle of *Hastings*, in which is seen his chequered banner displayed on the right hand of the Conqueror, the arrow sticking in the eye of the *English* king and his sword dropping from his hand: *Strutt* has engraved this in his *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*.

There is also a whole length figure of him, in his *Tabard*, standing behind the Conqueror, in *Regist. Honor. Richm.*

The *Tabard* was a short sleeveless coat afterwards used by heralds; mentioning this reminds me of the odd metamorphoses that *Sigs* have undergone, for this *Tabard* was once a common *Sig*, but from the similarity of the sound, the first *a* being pronounced broad, it is changed to *Talbot*.

The *Boulogne Mouth*, i. e. harbour, is now turned to a Bull and a Mouth; the *Belle Sauvage*, i. e. the Handsome Savage, is now a Bell and a Savage, &c.

The Checky coat armour is by heralds deemed the noblest of all Coats, as it representeth the game of Chess, which is entirely a military game: this game is

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said to be invented by *Palamedes* at the *Trojan* siege; it is at present much used in the *East Indies*.

Though the above *William Earl Warren* was the king's forester, yet that he was a person of great consequence appears from this instance only; he had got a grant of one *Sharnburn's* lands and took possession of them, but on *Sharnburn's* representing to his majesty that he had never been in arms against him, nor abetted his enemies, the king ordered that not only he, but all other *Englishmen* that had acted so should retain their properties, and a writ was sent to the earl for this purpose, yet he refused complying with it fully, and would only give up some parcels of the land. This is a presumptive evidence that he acted from some prior stipulation, on which he had raised forces for the *Conqueror's* expedition.

There was another reason for king *John* heaping such favours on this fifth earl *Warren*, he had a daughter who was endowed with a large share of lubricity, with whom this amorous monarch committed *Crim. Con.* and had by her a son named *Richard*; *Robert* a monk of *Gloucester*, who flourished about 1230, writes thus of them.

Sir *Richard* the *Fitz Roy* of whom we spak byfor,
Gentilman he was inough though he wer last ivor,
For the Erle's daughter of *Warren* his good modir was
And his fadir kyng *John* that bygat hym a perchas.

(2) "Two bulls fighting for a cow" *Horace*, I think, says that battles of this nature happened before the *Trojan* war.

Under so many lords which this castle had for it's masters, there is no record nor tradition of a single thing, good, bad, or indifferent, being performed in it, saving this meadow view of *William* earl *Warren*, but this makes ample amends for historic silence, since it produced our *plebeian* carnival which is of so singular a nature, that if we should except that at *Tutbury* in *Staffordshire*, there is nothing similar to it in his majes-

ty's dominions, nor, I believe, in the dominions of any other potentate on the globe, no, it stands without a rival.

But this like other good old customs has lost something of it's original spirit; nearly half a century ago I remember that the greatest part of the *Bullards* had uncouth and antic dresses, which they prepared with secret pride against the grand day; I remember that for a week before this day, their imps, as soon as it grew dark, began to extend their jaws and bawl out *Hoy Bull Hoy*, with great fury, seeing him, as *Shakespeare* says, in their mind's eye.

I remember, but, *pigeot meminisse*, These days are over! besides it appears, from Mr. *Butcher's* account, that the bull was put up either in the barn or in the stable of the chief magistrate, whereas now the chief magistrate will not suffer him to set a foot neither in his barn, nor his stable, nor in any thing that is his, and I imagine that their connexion was broke before Mr. *Howgrave* wrote, since he omits mentioning it.

Supposing it to be but a year before the death of king *John* that this noleman saw these inauspicious *bulls* waging war, this was in 1215, and to the present year 1785 there are just 570 years elapsed; again, supposing each *bull* to be lord of only ten cows, which is a very modest computation and is what no *bull* of spirit can well do without, then you see gentle reader that the said *William* earl *Warren* of malice propense has caused the deaths of 570 *bulls*, and made widows of 5700 cows, and how many more such disasters he will occasion time can only tell.

If the doctrine of transmigration be true, nothing can be more certain than that the soul of the above earl animated the body of Mr. *William Ridlington*, once a tanner, alderman, and mayor of this corporation, who to perpetuate this gallant diversion as much as in him lay, left half a crown to be paid annually to each of the five parishes, for the trouble of stopping the gates and avenues to the town, which is received on St.

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Thomas's day. I therefore hold it incumbent on me to record this spirited bequest, and to let this *Par mobile fratrum* go hand in hand to posterity, for which legacy every *bullard* in gratitude ought to drink on that day to the joint memory of both.

Mr. *Butcher* says that there was an antient proverb, "As mad as the baiting *bull* of *Stamford*," which seems as though he used to be baited at a ring.

Mr. *Peck* wrote a penny pamphlet concerning this annual sport, but I was never so happy as to meet with it.

The piece of meadow which the butchers hold by this tenure is the first we step on after we have passed the little wooden bridge called *Lamb's* bridge, and extends to the long wooden bridge against Mr. *Goud's* garden, containing about six acres of ground; but it should be noted that from *Feb. 13th* to *July 5th*, they cannot enter on it, for as four parts out of five of it belongs to *King's mill* it is during that time enclosed by the tenant of that mill, and even in the other seven months every free man has an equal right with them to turn any cattle on it, sheep alone excepted.

That excellent antiquarian Mr. *Samuel Pegge*, speaking of *bull running*, says it is a sport of a higher kind than diversions commonly are, because it was made a matter of Tenure, and certainly the tenure of our butchers is as honourable as his who held lands from the crown at *Hemingston* in *Suffolk*, who was obliged every *Christmas* day before the king, *saltare, sufflare, & crepitare*, i. e. to jump, belch, and let a f—t.

Notwithstanding as all the avenues of the town are on that day stopped by waggons against travellers, these when they enter it observing the shops shut up and the whole town wearing the face of a sabbath, when they find too that all this is only for a quadruped to run about the streets, it occasions I confess some shrewd comments not very favourable to our wisdom, to whom custom has prevented the absurdity from appearing so striking.

Yet when no barbarity is used towards the bull it is seldom attended with any ill consequences, I have known indeed that when the beast has happened to be of a meek and quiet spirit, or quite spent with running around and around the streets, that the *Bullards* have sawn off his horns, cut off his tail, fired a train of gunpowder along his back, and poured aqua fortis on the same, barbarities which I hope will never be repeated, but to the honour of the present generation of *Bullards* be it spoken they are more humane, and when any of these who can read, honours this note with his perusal, I conjure him to remember, that he who treats with cruelty a harmless beast, is unworthy of the name of a man, far less that of a christian.

I do not pretend to contradict the local tradition of the origin of our *Bull-running*, yet since it is but tradition I shall submit the following to the reader's consideration.

It is always kept on St. *Brice's* day, now this day was a great holiday throughout *England*, because on it the *English* extirpated the *Danes*, of whom they massacred 35,000; and as different towns had different diversions, *Stamford* might retain it's customary one. The women, on account of the share they had in this memorable day, used in many towns to draw ropes across the street to stop passengers for a gift, I have heard that they still do so at *Oxford*.

The *Romans* kept also a holiday for expelling their kings, the diversions of which were thence named *Fugalia*; they too had *Bull* festivals called *Tautowilia*.

Secondly, In the account of St. *Martin's* church the reader will find that on every *Martinmas* day there was a *Bull* festival, now as our *Bull-running* is at the same season, being only two days after *Martinmas*, it is not impossible but when that was suppressed this might spring as it were from it's ashes, yet if it did spring from this origin I must needs say that it is a little ungrateful in us not to suffer the good folks of that parish to partake of the diversion.

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Yet since this volume may chance to fall into the hands of some who are strangers to the town, I would have such know that when this *Gala* day falls either on the market day or on a *Sunday*, that neither the market nor even the sabbath is put off on it's account; but on the contrary it is itself postponed till the morrow, which must be acknowledged to be an instance of great forbearance; and when the diversion is over the bull is killed in a slaughter house belonging to some of the butchers who divide among them the sum for which his hide and carcase are sold: but besides this regular annual diversion, let it be known also that, during the winter season, we have frequently what are called *Stop bull runnings*, when part only of a street is enclosed by waggons, these are chiefly for the benefit of a publican or two who live in that street and who procure the bull, and may be said to be a *Bull running in miniature*.

I am informed that the duke of *Devonshire* provides the bull at *Tutbury*, and that different companies of men contend to get him into different parishes to make him their property, how mean ! how shabby ! our bullards like true sportsmen disdain to lay any claim to his carcase after his death, there is no sort of comparison neither between the people nor the sport.

Tutbury's to Stamford's — Gods ! what a sound !
A penny to a thousand pound,
A cock-boat to a man of war,
A meteor to a blazing star.

It is to be hoped that the learned reader will excuse the prolixity of this note, and consider that though he may think the subject of little moment, yet that many of the inhabitants look upon it as the supreme glory of the town, and will read any thing relating to it with more avidity than any other part of the book: Mr.

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Howgrave's History will open almost of it's own accord at the place of it's description, and I have heard some of the natives, who have lived in the metropolis, aver that they never saw any diversion there comparable to it, and if they were to pay a visit to their friends, have contrived to come down a little before this day in order to become actors in it.

(c) *Henry III.* being poor, mortgaged the town of *Stamford* to *William de Valence a Poitevin*, and when his son *Edward* married *Eleanor* daughter to the king of *Castile*, he settled on them *Ireland, Gascony, Wales, Bristol, Stamford* and *Grantham*, hence *Potter* and *Baker* say that our king's eldest son is prince of *Wales*; he gave 120 acres of land to *William de Hawering* to find straw for his bed chamber. *Henry* had a cast with one eye so as to hide the pupil; his half-brother killed a chief justice in *Westminster hall*.

(d) This house of humiliation is very antient as appears by it's arches on it's east wall.

(e) In 1774, 467 years after his death, the coffin of *Edward I.* was opened, he had on a gold and silver tissue robe under one of crimson velvet, both fresh, the jewels about him were very bright, in one hand he had a sceptre and dove, in the other a sceptre and cross, which measured nearly five feet in length, he had a crown on his head, his face and hands were entire, and he measured six feet two inches.

When he ravaged *Scotland* he brought from *Scone* the stone on which the *Scotch* kings were crowned, which was fixed in a chair in *Westminster* whereon our kings sit at their coronation; the stone is 22 inches long, 13 broad, and 11 deep, of a blue colour with red veins.

(f) *John Mowbray* son of the duke of *Norfolk* was created earl *Warren* and *Surry* during his father's life, and died in 1476.

Richard brother of *Edward V.* who was smothered in the tower with him, was I believe the last earl *Warren*, he perished in 1483.

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(c) *Edward III.* claimed the crown of *France* because his mother was the *French* king's daughter, but the *French* set on the throne the son of the *French* king's brother under pretence of the *Salic* law; *Edward* insisted that this law extended only to females themselves, and not to the male descendants of females; as this was entirely a new cause it occasioned much bloodshed, but when he invaded *France* it possessed neither *Province*, *Dauphiny* nor *French Compté*; our *Henry II.* had greater territories in *France* than even the *French* king himself.

When an ambassador was sent to *Heinault* to chuse one of that earl's daughters for *Edward*, the bishop advised him to chuse that sister who had the largest hips as most likely to be prolific, which advice he took and she bore *Edward* a dozen children.

The battle of *Cressy* began on *August 24th* at four o'clock in the afternoon, the *French* army consisted of more then 100,000 men; out of which they lost eleven princes, eight bannerets, twelve hundred knights, above eighty standards, and upwards of thirty thousand common soldiers. The old king of *Bohemia*, though he was blind yet would be in the battle, he therefore had his horses bridle fastened to those of two valiant knights; he was slain and his standard taken, on which were three ostrich feathers embroidered in gold with these words *Ich Dien*, i. e. I serve, the prince of *Wales* in memory of the day wore three ostrich feathers in his coronet with the same motto, which is continued by all the princes of *Wales*.

The counsel at the bar used to plead in the *French* tongue but *Edward* ordered them to plead in *English*, and to enter their pleadings in *Latin* which had used also to be entered in *French*.

In his reign the counties allowed their members of parliament four shillings a day the citizens and burgesses allowed theirs two shillings.

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(H) *Edmund Langley* lord of *Stamford* was remarkable both for his valour and affability, the old poet *Harding* mentions both these qualities.

Sir *Edmond Langley* full of gentylness,

Sir *Thomas Woodstok* full of courage,

Again

At whiche battaill duke *John* of *Gaunt* indede

And his brother *Edmond* then faught full fore,

Wer never twoo better knights

That better faught upon a field afore,

It was but grace that thei escaped thore,

Thei put themselves so far furth ay in prees,

That wounded wer thei bothe full fore, no lees.

(1) The tomb of *Richard II.* is in *Westminster* abbey and his robes on it, says *Dart*, are carved with pea shells open and the peas out, *quere* whether they were not meant to represent broom pods alluding to his name of *Plantagenet*. *Voltaire* says that *Jeffery* who was the first of that name and father to *Henry II.* was so called from his being fond of wearing a sprig of broom in his bonnet, and the pods being seedless might emblematically represent his dying without issue. The inscription on his tomb says that he was *corpore procerus*, and indeed the *Plantagenets* were generally tall, whereas the *Stuarts* were of low stature and yet no better than the *Plantagenets*. The *Stuarts* derived their name from one *Walter* who was steward to king *Malcolm*.

In the reign of this *Richard* the better sort of people wore shoes of such enormours length that they could not walk in them without fastening the toes of them to their knees, which they did either with small silver chains, ribands or lace.

In the illumination of two antient manuscripts in the royal library at the *British Museum* these long toed shoes are depicted: *Strutt* has engraved both these in his *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*.

This fashion was so becoming that they were worn by the gentry fourscore years but in 1467 they were forbid.

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The ladies at the same time wore two pyramids on their heads called *Fontanges*, one on each side. *Paradin* an old writer describes them as rising an ell above the head in form of a spire steeple, having sharp tops, on which were fastened pieces of crape which floated loosely down their backs, these too were as becoming as the shoes.

There is an antient painting belonging to the relict of the late *Rev. Dr. Harrison* of this place representing *Belshazzar's* feast, where the painter, through ignorance of the eastern coiffure, has so far offended against the *Costume*, as to clap these *English Fontanges* (though without the crape) on the heads of some of *Belshazzar's* concubines.

(K) *Henry IV.* gave *Matthew Flynt* six-pence a day to draw the aching teeth of all the poor in *London*.

A gage means a pledge; a glove is sometimes the modern pledge in a challenge.

(L) In this battle of *Agincourt* *Henry V.* put a golden crown on his helmet and fought on foot at the head of the second line; eighteen cavaliers set upon him and he had been slain had not this *David Gam* and two other officers saved him, but these three and all the eighteen cavaliers were killed upon the spot; afterwards the king's brother being knocked down he fought over him till he also received a blow that made him fall on his knees, and again would have been killed had not his guard rescued him; then the duke of *Alanson* attacked him, but *Henry* knocked him down and the *English* slew him. From this distemper of the *English* came the vulgar saying of sh—n luck good luck.

Holingshead, to express *Henry's* inflexibility, says that he was never seen to turn his nose from an evil favour, nor to close his eyes against dust or smoke.

Grosley says that he enacted a law that none should drink wine without water.

When he was a scholar of *Queen's* college *Oxford*, he appeared before his father in blue satin wrought with

eyelet holes of black silk, with the needle that made it hanging to every hole, and a collar of SS round his arm.

In his reign the commons were allowed to be a constituent part of the legislature, being before considered only as petitioners.

(M) The *York* line were the true heirs of the crown, for this *Richard* was descended from the third son of *Edward III*, whereas the *Lancaster* line descended from his fourth son.

(N) The earl of *Stafford* and lord *Clifford* were also killed at the first battle of *St. Alban's*, upon which account, says *Grafton*, the son of this lord swore he would not leave one branch of the *York* line standing.

(O) *Shakespeare* thus introduces this child's tutor and *Clifford* the son aforesaid,

Tutor. Ah *Clifford* murder not this innocent child
Lest thou be hated both of God and man.

Clifford. How now, is he dead already? or is it fear
That makes him close his eyes? I'll open
them.

(P) *Edward IV.* had several other bloody battles before he was quietly fixed on his throne; the earl of *Warwick's* brother *George Nevil* archbishop of *York*, having taken him prisoner, let him have so much liberty as to sometimes suffer him to hunt with a few keepers, he one day rode from them and escaped, and soon after coming in at the back door of the archbishop's house he took both him and *Henry VI.* prisoners, seized the archbishop's goods to the amount of twenty thousand pounds, and made a crown for himself of his rich mitre.

About the time of *Henry* and *Stephen* bishops were little less than temporal princes, and the first vassals of the crown did not surpass them either in power or riches. In *Stephen's* reign *Roger* bishop of *Salisbury* waged war against him, and one of his castles being taken, there were found in it forty thousand marks, an amazing sum when specie was so scarce and commerce so greatly limited, and it was so common for them to fight

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that in the battle of *Flodden* field were killed on the *Scots'* side one archbishop, two bishops and four abbots.

The following is an account of the feast that the above archbishop of York made at his installation.

Eighty oxen	4000 mallard and teal
Six wild bulls	2300 capons
1004 sheep	2000 chickens
300 calves	100 curlews
300 hogs	100 quails
200 kids	200 rees
2000 pigs	1506 hot venison pasties
400 { harts	4000 cold venison pasties
bucks	1000 pacted dishes of jelly
roe-bucks	4000 plain dishes of jelly
4000 rabbits	2000 hot custards
200 pheasants	4000 cold custards
500 partridges	8 seals
400 woodcocks	4 porpoises
400 plovers	300 pike
100 peacocks	300 bream
200 cranes	3000 geese
4000 pigeons	300 qrs. of wheat flour
204 bitterns	300 tuns of ale
400 herons	104 tuns of wine
1000 egrets (<i>a sort of herons</i>)	1 pipe of Hippocras (<i>spiced wine.</i>)

It is pretty plain from the above that our ancestors could eat as well as fight; it is no wonder that they beat *Soup-meagre*, for I question whether there was as much flesh eaten on that day in all *France*.

His brother the earl of *Warwick* possessed 114 manors where 30,000 people daily lived at his cost.

Edward IV. was of a very sanguinary disposition, but the following is an instance of seemingly wanton cruelty, a *Vintner* who lived at the sign of the *Crown* happening to say jocosely that he would make his son heir to the crown, this tyrant doomed him to be executed for it.

The wars between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster* lasted thirty years, which cost the lives of two kings, one prince, ten dukes, two marquisses, twenty-one earls, twenty-seven lords, two viscounts, one lord prior, one judge, 139 knights, 441 esquires, and above 100,000 private men in twelve battles. Well might an old poet say

“ During this hurly burly strife
 “ Were murdered many a mother’s child,
 “ And many a lord bereav’d of life
 “ And noble house with blood defiled.”

Flodden Field.

(Q) This unhappy lady lived to see three princes of her body crowned and four murdered. — She was buried at *Fotheringay*.

(R) In the list of patriotic statesmen this *Lord Burghley*, *Sir Francis Walsingham*, and their cotemporary the *Duke of Sully* in *France* stand prominent, and it may be justly questioned whether *Europe* ever produced their equals. The first of these was born at *Bourn* in 1520 and his desire of superior attainments in learning was so prevalent, that he ordered the bell ringer of *St. John’s* college in *Cambridge* to call him up every morning at four o’clock. This assiduous application to his studies, by almost constant sitting, brought a humour into his legs, which were with difficulty cured, and was thought to be the principal cause of that inveterate gout with which he was afterwards afflicted.

At the age of sixteen he read logical lectures, and at nineteen *Greek* lectures; about 1541 he was placed at *Gray’s Inn*, during which it happened that *O’Neil* a famous *Irish* chief being at court brought with him two of his chaplains, bigotted papists, with whom *Cecil*, who was a protestant, coming from *Gray’s Inn* to see his father, chanced to have a hot dispute in the *Latin* tongue, but they finding themselves unable to cope with him departed in great rage, upon this it was re-

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ported to the king that young Mr. Cecil had confuted both O'Neil's chaplains, his majesty thereupon sent for him, and after much conversation, being greatly pleased with his abilities, ordered his father to find out a place for him, thus was laid the basis of his fortune.

At the battle of *Musselburgh* in *Scotland* he had certainly been slain, had not a friend pushed him out of the level of a cannon, by which he had his own arm shattered to pieces.

He who would know more of this extraordinary man may read his life published by *Arthur Collins*, where he will quickly perceive a striking contrast between him and the noblemen of the present age, and feel an honest indignation in reading *Smollet's* spiteful *Caricatura* of him, who is himself far from a first rate historian, and stands alone amidst a cloud of writers whose sentiments are diametrically opposite.

His younger son *Robert* earl of *Salisbury* was deemed no mean statesman under *James I.* yet *sequitur patrem non passibus æquis.*

(s) In 1747 the earl of *Exeter* purchased what estates the earl of *Stamford* was possess'd of in this corporation,

L.

CHAPTER VII.

GOVERNMENT, SUCCESSION OF MAGISTRATES, BOROUGH-ENGLISH.

SOMNER says that Burgh signifies a city, fort, fortress, tower, castle, borough, free borough, or town corporate, (A) many places, says Brady, are called burghs in domesday-book, or burgeses are mentioned in it several of which are not now esteemed boroughs, nor can it be known from them what was meant by such, as Torksey, Louth, and Stanford in Lincolnshire, but burgeses, continues he, properly speaking are tradesmen.

In the survey of Stanford in domesday-book is the following.

Stamford burgum regis dedit geldum T. R. E. pro xii hundret et dimidio, in exercitu, et in navigio, et in Danegeld. Ibi sunt sex custodie; quinque in Lyn-

collescire, et sexta in Hantunescire que est ultra pontem; et tamen ipsa reddebat omnem consuetudinem cum aliis, preter gablum et theloneum, quod abb. de Burg habebat et habet. In his V. custodiis T. R. E. fuerunt CXL. et I. mansiones. In Stanford T. R. E. erant xij. lagemanni, qui habebant infra domos suas sacam, et focam, et super homines suos; preter geld, et heriote, et forisfacturam corporum suorum de XL. oris argenti, et preter latronem. Hoc idem modo habent. Si non sunt nisi novem. Unus eorum habet XVII. mansiones.

Rex habet in dominio de Portland II. carrucas, et duas partes tertie carrucate; et XII. acras prati. Ad ecclesiam S. Petri jacet una carrucata terre; et ad ecclesiam omnium SS. dimidiam carrucata.

Portland eum prato T. R. E. reddidit XLVIII. et X. sol. pro feltris summariorum regis. Insupher debet rex habere IX. libras et XII. solidos, pro aliis exitibus Burgi.

That is,

The king's borough of Stanford paid tax in K. Edward's time for twelve hundreds and a half; towards paying the army, navy and Dane-geld. There are six wards there. Five in Lincolnshire, and the sixth in Hantunescire, which is beyond the bridge. But nevertheless that ward paid all customs or dues with the rest, except gabel and toll, which the abbot of Peterborough had and hath.

In these five wards, in the time of K. Edward were one hundred forty and one mansions.

In Stanford, in the time of K. Edward, were twelve lagemen, who had within their own houses sac & foc, and over their own men; excepting the tax, and heriots, (B) and the forfeiture of their bodies when it amounted to forty ounces of silver; and except felons' goods. They have the same privilege still. But there are but nine of them left. One of them has seventeen mansions belonging to his jurisdiction.

The king has in the demefne of Portland two carrucates, and two parts of a third carrucate: and twelve acres of meadow. One carrucate of the land lies in S. Peter's, and half a carrucate in All Saints pariff.

The Portland with the meadow, in K. Edward's time paid XLVIII. and X. fhillings to provide coarfe strong coverings for the king's fumpter (c) horfes. Moreover the king fhould have IX. pounds XII. fhillings for the other charges of the borough.

It appears from' the above that Stamford was then and before then a fhire town, as the town contained fix wards and the fhire twelve hundreds and a half, for, fince both hundreds and wards are mentioned it is abfurd to think that the town was divided into both.

The Lagemen were thofe who governed the town, and were the firft magiftrates of Stamford that we read of, and they remained till after 1274, and were fo called becaufe they were judges of the laws of the town, but when or by whom they were inftituted is unknown.

Sac means a power granted by the king to judge caufes. Soc is the place wherein fuch power is exercifed, though it fometimes means the privilege itfelf.

Manfio comprehends more than one houfe, for in the fame book mention is made of a perfon having three manfions in Snotingham, i. e. Nottingham in which were eleven houfes.

Portland fignifies Borough land; a carrucate is as much arable land as a plough could

till in a year, computed at 60, 80, 100, 112, 160 or 180 acres, differing according to place and time.

Danegeld was a tax paid by the Saxon kings to the Danes to keep them from invading us. (D)

The least volume of Domesday book contains the survey of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk. (See page 120.)

Simeon of Durham says that the conqueror took an account of all the cash that every man had, and the Saxon chronicle says that there was not an ox, cow, nor hog, but what was in the appraisement, yet says Brady as this survey was intended to give the king an account only of his own lands and those of his head tenants, many towns and villages which were held by under tenants were omitted, for there were a great many towns and cities of note which are not mentioned at all.

It appears on the tower roll that in 1274 *per veredictum duodecium minorum ville de Stanford (rotulo hundred Lincoln) quod ibi fuerunt duodecium qui vocantur Legemani, qui sic vocabantur, quia ab antiquo fuerunt iudices legum in eadem villa*, here they are written Legemen not Lagemen.

Leland says that "Stamford was privileged in the days of Edward IV. for a borough as concerning a place in parliament, and as much privilege has been given to it saving pri-

vilege for treason, as hath been given perhaps to any town in England."

Edward the fourth in the first year of his reign, Anno Dom. 1461. by his charter, directed to George Chapman, the first incorporate alderman, and others, both of the upper and lower bench, then called the comburgeses and capital-burgeses (being then the first and second twelve, as they are more particularly named in the said charter; but since enlarged by a later charter, to the alderman and twelve comburgeses, and to the number of twenty-four capital burgeses) did incorporate the said town, both in name and deed, by the name of the alderman and burgeses of Stamford; and thereby gave, or rather confirmed unto the same, many great and profitable privileges. As, to be freed from the sheriffs' jurisdiction; and from being put on inquests out of the town; to have the return of all writs; to be freed from all lords lieutenants; or their deputies, in respect of taking of musters, as touching the militia of the said town; making the alderman for the time being the king's immediate lieutenant within his liberties and jurisdiction; and to be, within the same, the second man in the kingdom. To have one, or more, mace, or maces, of gold or silver, at his choice, to be carried before him, for his greater honour and dignity. And to have a common seal at arms.

And the king also granted to the town further to do and execute within the same and liberties thereof, *ut ab antiquo usi fuerunt*, as of antient time they had been accustomed; which makes it evident that this charter is but a new confirmation of more antient privileges.

But our antient immunities appear no otherwise, than scatteringly here and there, upon the tower roll; little better than mere circumstances, yet pregnant evidences, of more antient privileges. So that, at this day, we can shew none, under any authentic warrant, beyond the first year of the reign of K. Edward the IV. But, since the obtaining of this first charter, the same hath been confirmed by divers *inspeximus*es from all the succeeding kings and queens that have been sovereigns to the time of King Charles, and divers new grants added, as the Monday-market, the three fairs of Simon and Jude, Green-goose fair, and St. James's fair. The town having formerly but the Friday market and the great Mid-lent Mart, the profits of which only belong to the lord, but these latter to the corporation. By a later *inspeximus*, there was granted to the alderman and burgessees, to hold a court of pleas of all actions real, personal, or mixt, to the value of 40*l*. And to hold sessions and goal delivery for all criminal actions perpetrated and done within the liberty; high treason and

petit treason only excepted. By the first charter of Edward the fourth, the alderman and burgessees may purchase lands; sue and be sued, by the name of the alderman and burgessees; and have granted unto them all fines and forfeitures in sessions, and the goods of outlaws and felons. And besides these, many other immunities, to no purpose here to be related.

This town hath (as many other antient boroughs of England have) a power to send up two burgessees to every parliament. (E)

This less body hath a power within themselves, in their common hall assembled, to make laws for their own peculiar and proper government; the said assembly being a little court of parliament, if it be lawful for me to compare small things with great, for here the mayor represents the person of the king; his brethren the aldermen sit round about him as so many peers of the upper house; the capital burgessees are the representative body of the whole town, and in their place represent the lower house of parliament; the recorder, being the mouth of the court, doth represent the speaker; the town-clerk, the register or clerk of the same; the mace-bearer, the serjeant at arms; and the goaler, being the arresting serjeant in the liberty, the knight of the black rod,

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The following is a list of the chief magistrates taken from a very antient roll which once reached higher, for it appears from the holes of the needle plainly seen that there had been another roll formerly stitched on it's top; the second and eighth Aldermen have the word bis at the end of their names, which shews that this was their second aldermanship, though their first is not to be seen in this roll, whose first sixty names were probably copied from some old Town-book now lost which had been written in Latin, as appears from the word John being written Johan. The first alderman I meet with is

- 1338 Thomas de Ravell
- 1372 } Edward Styandeby
- } William Styandeby
- 1373 } Wm. de Styandeby
- } Jo de la Panterie
- 1376 John Brown
- 1377 John Brown

So that Mr. Butcher was mistaken in calling the first sixty the Aldermen of the Gild, for there were several gilds or fraternities at Stamford which belonged to different churches, but these had nothing to do with the government of the town, besides these sixty are in the roll called Aldermen of Stondford.

Henry IV. began his reign September 29, 1399, and in 1401, the third year of his reign was

Garvis Wykes, *first Alderman of Stondford.*

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Mr. Peck supposes that this Wykes was first alderman by this charter of Henry's, for that there were Aldermen before him appears from what has been above said.

1401 Garvis Wykes	1430 Thomas Spicer
1402 Stephen Maxey, bis.	1431 Johan Longe
1403 Robart Lockesmith	1432 Johan Page
1404 Johan Standby	1433 Richard Lee
1405 Thomas Storme	1434 Laurans Melton
1406 Thomas Spicer	1435 William Browne 1.
1407 Raphe Harwood	1436 William Marwood
1408 Johan Palfreeman, bis.	1437 Richard Lee
1409 Raphe Browne	1438 Lawrans Melton
1410 Johan Stacy	1439 William Morwood
1411 Alexander Haine	1440 Richard Lee 2.
1412 Robart Locksmith	1441 Robert Browne, glover
1413 Thomas Bassett	1442 William Storton
1414 Johan Browne, dra- per	1443 Thomas Bulkfaye
1415 William Locksmyth	1444 William Browne
1416 Johan Stonbe	1445 Johan Page
1417 Johan Palfreeman	1446 Richard Lee
1418 Alexander Marcer	1447 Laurance Melton
1419 Johan Allcocke	1448 Johan Browne
1420 Andrew Draper	1449 William Browne 2.
1421 Thomas Bassett	1450 William Storton
1422 Johan Browne, dra- per	1451 Richard Blogwin
1423 Thomas Raffe	1452 Thomas Gregory
1424 Thomas Spicer	1453 Johan Browne (F)
1425 Johan Palfreeman	1454 Laurance Melton
1426 Johan Whitesade	1455 Johan Gregory
1427 Johan Browne, dra- per	1456 Johan Page
1428 Robert Bendbore	1457 William Hickame
1429 Thomas Bassett	1458 William Storton
	1459 Thomas Gregory
	1460 William Browne

ldermen of this Borough and
rd IV. in the first Year of his
ild in this Town, was made

THE
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY
JANUARY 1, 1901

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in relation to the above matter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. B. CROSSLAND

ALBANY, N. Y.

A Continuation of the Names, or a List of the succeeding Mayors of this Corporation, from the Year 1700.

1701	Matthew Wyche, 2.	1719	Thomas Linthwaite, 3	1735	George Williamfon
1702	Francis Wilcox	1720	Leon. Thorowgood, 3	1736	Richard Brookes
1703	William Feaft, 2	1721	Robert Collington	1737	Thomas Allcock
1704	John Seaton, (o)	1722	Jofhua Blackwell, gent.	1738	Peter Symonds
1705	John Palmer, 2	1723	George Denfhire, 2	1739	Robert Franklin
1706	Tho. Linthwaite, 2	1724	John South	1740	John Blackwell
1707	Robert Langton	1725	Henry Butcher	1741	George Portwood
1708	Jofhua Blackwell, gent.	1726	Peter Simonds		Robert Henfon
1709	George Denfhire	1727	The Hon. Wm. Cecil (Q)	1742	William Newzam
1710	John Rogers, jun.		Jofhua Blackwell	1743	James Dove
1711	The Hon. Charles Cecil	1728	John Seaton	1744	John Taylor
1712	Leon. Thorowgood, 2	1729	John Blackwell	1745	Charles Shipley
1713	Charles Bertie, efq;	1730	Charles Shipley	1746	Benjamin Beresford
1714	Richard Brookes, (P)	1731	Edward Holcott	1747	William Porter
1715	Samuel Rofs	1732	William Toller	1748	Richard Nevifon
1716	Francis Wilcox, 2	1733	Thomas Hurft	1749	John Exton
1717	John Goodhall	1734	Robert Henfon		
1718	John Seaton, 2		Thomas Linthwaite		

For the Continuation of the Names of the Mayors, fee the Prefent State.

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Several inhabitants of this town having expressed their wishes for copies of the large Table fixed at the south end of the town-hall I have therefore here printed it in the same form it now appears, which I hope will be a means of preserving the contents to posterity, as in a few more years it will not be legible, except it is retouched.

In 1663 King Charles II. (x) made Stamford a Mayor (s) Town, granting a new Charter with additional privileges, confirming all former ones.

Hovenden says that Alderman is in English what Senior is in Latin; those whom the Romans called Senators the Saxons called Aldermen. In the abby of Ramsay is an inscription of one Alwin, who was a relation of king Edgar and Alderman of all England, who built the said abby. (r)

We have yet, says Mr. Peck at Stamford, and formerly I believe in St. Martin's, a custom called Borough English, which is that of the youngest son inheriting the lands and tenements his father was possessed of if he died without making a will, the reason of which, says Littleton, is because they were supposed the least able to provide for themselves. (v)

But Plot thinks it to be owing to an old custom whereby the lords of such manors had a right to lie with the bride on her wedding night, therefore the eldest son being presum-

ed to be the lord's, they settled their estates on the youngest, which practice at length grew into a custom, and, continues he, Eugenius king of Scotland granted this right to the lords of the manors there; but Malcolm, another of their kings abolished it for a fine to the lord called *MARCHETA*; it prevailed also in Guernsey and Ireland, in which last place it was called *LOHEMPY*.

But, says Mr. Peck, though the eldest son might with some shew of reason be excluded, yet why should the youngest be preferred to all his other brethren, supposing him to have had more than one, therefore, says he, as Stamford was a trading town, I imagine that the eldest sons were either set up or had their portions during their fathers' lives.

It seems from Bracton that this custom of lying with the bride spread all over England. (v)

In an antient record it appears that Wm. Maynard of Heurst in Berkshire paid the abbot of Abingdon *MAURITAGIUM ET MARCHETA* for his daughter and sister.

Both Borough English and Gavel kind (w) being Saxon customs, the latter now confined to Kent, were introduced, as Peck thinks, by Hengist who had lands both in Lincolnshire and Kent.

NOTES on CHAPTER VII.

(A) A Borough is a corporate town sending members to parliament, but notwithstanding they are said to be corporate, they are equally boroughs whether incorporate or not, there being a great number not incorporated, and on the contrary there are several corporations that are not boroughs, as *Kingston, Deal, Kendal, &c.*

In *England and Wales* are 215 boroughs, including cities and cinque-ports.

Hume says that the practice of creating corporations began in *France*.

When the feudal system was in it's vigour, or rather in it's rigour, doubtless corporations were of great benefit to the inhabitants, as they in some measure emancipated them from the gripe of the barons, and lifted them into a little degree of importance, for the natives were no part of the feudal society, but yet were subject to be taxed at the lord's will.

Their lands and houses were allodial (i. e. not subjected to services of the lord) and the barons for the benefit of commerce permitted the alienation of them, that creditors might have some sort of security for their debts; but this alienation in other places was not permitted, for the power of these barons was so great over

their tenants, that the expression of a man taking up his freedom, *King* thinks, arose from his being by this act freed from the dependance and oppression of these great lords.

Fendal right, says *Voltaire*, is not a natural right it being no more than a pretension to land cultivated by another, but not the possession of the land we cultivate ourselves.

But since the very relicks of this arbitrary system were swept away in the reign of *Charles II.* what baron *Walmode* says of the corporations in *Flanders*, may now I believe be applied to every one in Great Britain, viz. "The internal mischiefs resulting from freedoms of corporate towns, by cramping the workmen, are very prejudicial to industry in all these provinces."

(B) *Heriots* then signified tributes given by the tenant to the lord for his better preparation towards war, but afterwards it signified the best cattle he had when he died which the same lord claimed.

(C) A *sumpter* horse is one that carries necessaries for a journey.

(D) *Dane Geld* began in 1007 and ended in *Stephen's* reign.

(E) The following account of our Parliamentary Representatives is taken from *Prynne's Brevia Parliamentaria* and *Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria*; the reader should be apprized that from 1478 to 1542 the writs neither of our own nor any other members are to be found, and that *Stamford* made no return of members from 1321 to 1359.

In 1653 the county members only were returned, and in 1661, the parliament sitting 17 years it sent four in that time.

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1298	Clemens de Melton Rob. de Pontefraeto	1585	Robert Wingfield George Lynne
1300	Johannes del Fal Will. de Doundale	1586	Robert Wingfield William Cecil (3)
1301	Johannes Lessall Rogerus de Ring	1588	Robert Wingfield William Cecil
1321	Eustachius Mal- herbe (1) Hugo Thirby	1592	Robert Wingfield Nicholas Shute
1359	Johannes de Melden Hugo de Alveton	1597	Robert Wingfield Thomas Balguy
1472	Richardus Forster Johan. Moredock	1601	Robert Wingfield Edward Watfon
1542	Henry Lacy John Allen	1603	Sir Rob. Wingfield Henry Hall
1547	William Cecil John Allen	1614	Richard Cecil (4) John Jay
1552	Anthony Cock Robert Lacy	1620	Richard Cecil John Wingfield
1553	Thomas Heneage John Allen	1623	John St. Amend Sir George Goring, (in whose place) Edward Aylcough
1554	Rowland Durant John Allen	1625	John St. Amand Montague Bertie
1554	John Fenton Henry Ley	1625	Brian Palmer Montague Bertie
1555	Francis Yakesley Francis Thorney	1628	Sir Thomas Hatton Sir Edward Bach
1557	John Houghton Francis Thorney	1640	Sir Thomas Hatton Thomas Hatcher
1558	John Houghton William Cook	1640	Geoffrey Palmer Thomas Hatcher (in whose place) John Weaver
1563	Thomas Cecil Francis Thorney	1654	John Weaver
1571	Thomas Cecil (2) Michael Lewes	1566	John Weaver
1572	Thomas Cecil Francis Harrington	1658	John Weaver Christ. Clapham

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1660	Fr. Wingfield only	1710	Charles Cecil
1661	William Stafford		Charles Bertie (<i>dead</i>)
	William Montague		Charles Bertie
	Peregrine Bertie	1713	Charles Cecil
	Charles Bertie		Charles Bertie
1678	Sir Richard Cust, Baronet	1714	Charles Cecil
	William Hyde		Charles Bertie
1679	Sir Richard Cust, Baronet	1722	Brownlow Cecil, (7 (<i>a peer</i>))
	William Hyde		William Noel
1681	Sir Richard Cust, Baronet		Charles Bertie
	William Hyde	1727	William Noel
1685	Peregrine Bertie		Robert Shirley
	Charles Bertie	1734	William Noel (8
1688	Charles Bertie		John Proby
	William Hide	1741	William Noel
1690	Charles Bertie		John Proby
	Philip Bertie	1747	Robert Barbor
1695	Charles Bertie		John Proby
	Philip Bertie	1754	Robert Barbor
1698	William Cecil (5)		John Thursby
	Charles Bertie	1761	John Chaplin
1700	William Cecil		Bridges Brudenell
	Charles Bertie	1768	Sir George How- ard, K. B.
1701	William Cecil		George Aufree
	Charles Bertie	1774	Sir George How- ard, K. B.
1702	William Cecil		Henry Cecil (9
	Charles Bertie	1780	Sir George How- ard, K. B.
1705	Charles Cecil (6)		Henry Cecil
	Charles Bertie	1784	Sir George How- ard, K. B.
1707	Charles Cecil		Henry Cecil
	Charles Bertie		
1708	Charles Cecil		
	Charles Bertie		

✱ *The Notes to the References in this and the preceding page are in the 218th.*

(1) This was probably him who was buried in the Free School. (See page 86.)

2) He was the eldest son of the Treasurer, and was the first Earl of *Exeter*.

3) He was the eldest son of *Thomas Cecil* and was afterwards Earl of *Exeter*.

4) He was second son to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, and the ancestor to the present Earl.

5) He was second son of *John* the fifth earl of *Exeter* and brother to *John* the sixth earl.

6) He was younger brother to *William*.

7) He was the father of the present Earl, and was the eighth earl of *Exeter*.

8) In this year was the last contested election, when *Mr. Cuff* was the unsuccessful candidate.

9) He is Nephew to the present Earl.

The first writ of summons to parliament was in 1304, they were held in an open field so late as king *John's* reign, witness his parliament at *Runnymede* near *Staines*; they were triennial from the reign of *Edward III*, but in 1694 they were made so by an act of parliament, yet in 1716 because the nation was rather in an unsettled state on account of the rebellion the year before, this served the members for a plea to repeal this act and frame another to make them endure seven years, and very thankful ought we to be that they did not make them of twenty years duration, since they certainly had the same right so to do.

In 1745 a motion was made to make them annual which was negatived by a majority of thirty two, but of late years the majority against shortening them has been considerably encreased, and in all probability will never be diminished to thirty-two again.

(F) This *John Browne* I believe was he who built *All Saints'* steeple, see page 103, and *William Browne* alderman was probably the person who built the hospital near the market cross, see page 65.

(G) Alderman *Hickham* was the man who gilded the roof of the choir in *St. Mary's* church.

(H) *Nicholas Billysdine's* wife's epitaph is in *St. John's* church. (See page 116.)

(I) This alderman *Ratcliffe* was the person who founded the Free School.

(K) This *David Cecil* was grandfather to the first lord *Burghley* and is buried in *St. George's* church. (See page 102.)

(L) This *John Haughton* built the old Town Hall, and was one of our representatives in parliament. See the list of members. So were *John Allen*, *Henry Ley*, *John Fenton*, *Henry Lacey*, aldermen, and *Charles Bertie* mayor.

(M) This *John Langton* I imagine to be the person who painted the east window in *St. George's* church. (See page 101.)

(N) This Mr. *Feast* was the man who rendered the river navigable.

(O) In the mayoralty of Mr. *Seaton*, Mr. *Snow* being recorder, the body corporate exerting their power of life and death judicially condemned a woman named *Cassandra King* for a burglary at *Wotborpe*.

I have heard antient persons say that she was far more uneasy about her future state than the manner of her death, and giving up herself to despair was frequently visited by the Rev. Mr. *Forster*, and that after having in vain tried all means of comfort, as a proof of what he urged, he bid her wish for any thing she chused, to see if it was not granted, when she wished that it might be a fine day on her execution, and though the weather had been very unsettled it fell out according to her wish.

I own that this proposal of Mr. *Forster* does not appear credible, unless he had the power of working

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miracles, which is what I never heard of, and it is as extraordinary that a person should be tried here for a felony committed in another county.

Her body was buried in the north-east corner of St. Michael's church-yard, near the room in which the fire-engines are kept.

It was generally thought that her sentence was too severe, and indeed as there are 160 capital felonies in the laws of England political writers judge them too sanguinary, however, that for murder is certainly not so, for an *innocent* person is sometimes barbarously butchered and is some hours, or even days, in dying, involving perhaps a wretched family in long distress, and yet the *guilty* one only suffers a momentary death, not nearly so painful as that which Nature would have inflicted had he been let alone.

Here is undoubtedly no sort of comparison neither between the sufferings nor those who suffer, and by what I can learn, murders are not nearly so frequent on the continent where a severer mode of punishment has been adopted, indeed the account of them in the papers are so frequent that they would be a disgrace to any civilised state and strongly urge the enforcement of some preventative.

(P) In the mayoralty of Mr. Brookes the *Presbyterian*'s chapel was destroyed by a mob on the day of St. James's Fair, see also page 35.

(Q) This *William Cecil* was the third son of John sixth earl of *Exeter*, and uncle to the present earl: he died young in 1727.

(R) This doughty monarch *Charles II.* resumed the charters of a great number of corporations, that in restoring them he might influence them in the nomination of their representatives in parliament; for this restoration was then looked upon as a signal mark of royal clemency.

This prince who was secretly a papist had an inclination equal to that of his father for ruling arbitrarily and had he possessed his steadiness would probably have

succeeded better than him, as his good nature and affability made him better beloved, but he was luckily opposed by a remarkable indolence of disposition; however the *Habeas Corpus* act was a spark struck out in his dark reign.

For a person reading the *English* history it is extremely disagreeable to find so few monarchs who have filled the throne worthily, and when he reflects that princes know that they must be the prominent figure in every history of their nation, that is written and read by posterity, it astonishes that this thought alone does not make them burn with emulation to excel their predecessors which God knows is easily done.

In *England*, from the liberty of the press only, the sense of the people cannot be kept from the sovereign, for how much soever ministerial writers may despise them they are pretty good judges of good or bad government and their own interests; and (if left to themselves) are I believe never wrong for any length of time, but had the parliamentary reform succeeded this alone would have shed a great lustre over the present reign, and made ample amends for the avulsion of *America*.

(s) Authors differ about the derivation of the word mayor, some derive it from *Mar* a *Hebrew* word for lord, others say that it was antiently written *Maer* from the *British* word *Mixer* to keep, some again bring it from *Major* a chief person, but the author of a pamphlet entitled, *The way to things by words and to words by things*, says that both it and the mace are deduced from *May*, because in this month our ancestors used to hold an anniversary judicial assembly, in which they punished delinquents, and that in this assembly they erected a column or standard of justice called the column of *May*, that this was the origin of the *May* pole.

The mayor of the palace in *France* was the second man in the kingdom, one of them named *Pepin* fixed the crown in his family where it remained two hundred and thirty-five years.

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(τ) The governors of counties were by our Saxon ancestors called *Ealdormen*; these were afterwards by the Danes and Normans called Earls.

The word Constable is derived from *Comes Stabuli* i. e. Master of the Horse; a person once of great consequence in the kingdom.

(υ) Notwithstanding this positive assertion of Mr. Peck, I could never learn that any younger son in *Stamford* claimed his paternal estate by the custom of *Borough English*, nor do I imagine that it ever will be claimed by any for want of a precedent, since what is read of it in books is only like hearsay evidence, which would be of no avail in a court of judicature; perhaps the record of this custom was destroyed with the other records of the town.

It was called *Borough English* in contradiction to the *Norman* custom which at length prevailed almost every where.

It is said to remain at *Stafford*, *Edmonton*, and part of *Richmond*, but at *Bray* in *Berkshire*, when there are no sons, the eldest daughter succeeds to the estate.

In a treatise entitled *An Introduction to the knowledge of the Laws and Constitution of England* printed in 1764; it is said that the custom of *Borough English* goes with the land *although there be a devise to the contrary* and *Levin* is quoted for it.

(v) *Blackstone* says he could not learn that this cuckolding custom called *Delibation* ever prevailed in *England*; yet the fine called *Marchet* still remains in the manor of *Dinevar* in *Carmarthenshire*, and that of *Builb* in *Radnorshire*; in the former every tenant, at the marriage of his daughter, pays ten shillings to the lord of the manor, in the latter six shillings and eightpence, the *Welch* call this fine *Gwabr Merched*, i. e. a maid's fee.

(w) Tho' *Gavel kind* be a *Saxon* word yet the custom was *British* and did not, says *Somner*, as is commonly imagined take it's name from *Give all kindred*, but from the word *Gavel* a tribute or customary rent, and *kind*, sort, he also says that *Gavel kind* lands were not devisable before *Henry VIII*.

L.

CHAP.

CHAPTER VIII.

DONATIONS.

WILLIAM earl Warren in the time of king John gave to this town a Place of Burial containing Five Acres without the east gate of Stamford, to bury the bodies of excommunicated persons, and to build there a Chapel and House for poor Brethren.

Upon the incorporating of this town king Edward IV. gave the lands of Gowen Southrope, being a shop, thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow, and four acres of pasture, which were confiscated to the crown in the time of Edward, to the aldermen and burgessees for ever.

William Ratcliffe esquire, having been alderman of Stamford four times, in 1430 gave all his messuages, lands, and tenements in Stamford, for the perpetual maintenance of a

Free Grammar School, which were let out upon lease for about 60l. a year;* so that the clear yearly allowance to the master was 40l. and to the usher 20l. paid quarterly in money. The master hath a house to dwell in which was rebuilt by subscriptions from neighbouring gentlemen and the corporation stock, and is fit to receive gentlemen's sons of any distinction: it was built in compliment to the Rev. Mr. Hannes the master, of whose merits the corporation had the greatest opinion. (B) For the augmentation of the schoolmaster's stipend William Cecil lord Burleigh gave 4l. per annum for ever, issuing out of a depopulated town near Stamford called Pickworth, but the inhabitants have refused paying it.

King Edward VI. gave the lands and tenements, formerly belonging to the dissolved Gild or Fraternity of Corpus Christi in Stamford, to the chief magistrate and burgessees and their successors for ever, which bring in upwards of 170l. per annum, being the greatest and chiefest revenue the town hath in lands. (c)

In the year 1561 Mrs. Jane Cecil widow, leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross at her own cost; and in 1588, by will gave 50l. to be lent out for ever without interest

* The Schoolmaster's income is much increased —
For a further account see the *Present State*.

to poor tradesmen and artificers in Stamford and Stamford Baron, to be disposed of by certain feoffees nominated in her will.

In 1570 the north end of the town bridge being borne down by a great flood, was rebuilt by William Cecil then lord Burleigh.

Francis Trigg, clerk, in 1588, gave 4l. per annum for ever, to buy barley to make bread for the poor of Stamford, and the same is distributed the first and second Monday in Lent by the mayor, and warden of Browne's hospital for the time being; the money aforesaid is paid out of that house which was called the Nag's Head. †

George Trigg, gentleman, in 1586; gave 400l. to be lent out for ever upon good security, to poor tradesmen, without interest.

In 1604 Richard Snowden clerk, and minister of St. John's in Stamford; by his last will gave certain lands and tenements for ever, after the decease of his wife, for seven poor widows of the age of sixty and upwards, the profits whereof afford each widow seven pence a week and a house to dwell in, and the chief

† Mr. Richard Davies purchased the estate subject to the payment of this 4l. The mayor and warden have a right to demand the use of a room in this house during the time of distributing the above donation. It is now given to the poor in bread, as more acceptable.

magistrate for the time being hath the power of placing them as any vacancy happens.

Jane Kisby, late of Stamford, widow, the same year gave by will 8*l.* for ever to be put to interest, and the profits thereof to be for the use of the poor of Stamford.

Sir Robert Wingfield, late of Upton in the county of Northampton, being one of the comburgeffes in Stamford, and likewise the town's representative in parliament, in the same year obtained of king James the pardon and remittance of two Fifteenths for Stamford and Stamford-Baron; amounting to the sum of 84*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The same Sir R. Wingfield in 1604, obtained a remittance of the said king James for Stamford and Stamford-Baron, of six entire Fifteenths, amounting to the sum of 254*l.* 6*s.*

In 1609 the right honourable Thomas first earl of Exeter gave a perpetual annuity of 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum, issuing out of certain lands in the manor of Deeping in Lincolnshire for putting poor children apprentices such as should be born in Stamford, and toward other charitable uses. The town also often received from him particular favours.

Hugh Allington, late of Tinwell, in the county of Rutland, esq; by will gave 40*l.* for ever, to be lent to poor artificers in Stamford and Stamford Baron, without interest, by certain feoffees named in his will.

He was a forward and firm supporter of the town liberties and immunities, and a great adversary to the disturbers of the same.

Henry Noel esq; gave a handsome Fire-Engine for the use of the town.

Lady Jane Thorold gave a Close adjoining Stamford-Baron, the yearly income of which to be distributed, half to the poor of Stamford, and the other half to Stamford-Baron.

Edward Curtis alderman, in 1693 by will gave 20l. for ever, the interest of which was to buy coals for the use of the poor of Stamford.

Mrs. Sarah King gave likewise 10l. for the same use.

Richard Warwick alderman gave by will 30l. to the corporation for ever, the interest of which to be distributed weekly in bread to the poor of Stamford.

Charles Bertie sen. esq; amongst several benefactions to this corporation, gave a large Silver Mace gilt, no way inferior to the lord chancellor's, and a Silver Punch-Bowl, with a Cover to it handsomely gilt, holding five gallons; it hath a Latin inscription around it to this purport,

Charles Bertie, brother of Robert, son of Montague, a descendant of the earls of Lindsey, hereditary Lord Chamberlains of England, who was twice chosen to represent this borough of Stamford in parliament,

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viz. in 1678 and 1685, in both which years Daniel Wigmore was Mayor of the said borough.

Gratefully presents and dedicates, to the said Daniel Wigmore the present Mayor, § and his successors for ever, this Bowl, in which the inhabitants of Stamford may commemorate both their allegiance towards the kings of Great Britain, and also the friendship which the Bertie family had for them.

In the year of our Lord 1685.

The Latin inscription on the Mace ‡ may thus rendered :

The gift of the noble Charles Bertie, son of Montague earl of Lindsey, who presented this antient borough of Stamford (by whose favour he now has a seat in parliament to represent the said borough) with this official mark of Mayoralty to be for ever borne as a token of his regard.

In the Mayoralty of Daniel Wigmore and the year of our Lord 1678.

§ The chief officer of London under the Saxons was the Portgrave, but the Normans having by conquest reduced the English, they were in all things forced to submit to the conqueror, wherefore the appellation of Portgrave was forced to make way for the exotic one of *Mayor*, wherewith the chief magistrate of the city of *Roan* the capital of *Normandy* was then dignified.

‡ The form of a Mace is derived from the May-pole, the arches of which spring from the circlet and meeting together at the mound or round ball, resemble the garland necessarily so formed to suspend it on the top of the pole. See page 221.

Maying is one of the most antient customs we have ; in the time of Henry VIII. it was general, for that king himself accompanied by his queen Catharine with many lords and ladies rode a Maying from Greenwich to

This gentleman was endow'd with extraordinary parts, and very early qualified him-

the high ground on Shooter's hill, where as they pass'd along they saw a company of tall yeomen, cloathed all in green, with green hoods, and with bows and arrows to the number of two hundred; one, being their chieftain, was called *Robin Hood*, who desired the king and all his company to stay to see his men shoot, which the king consented to, and then *Robin Hood* whistling, all the two hundred archers shot off at once, and when he whistled again they likewise shot again. Their arrows were so contriv'd in the heads of them, that they all whistled when shot off, so that the noise was strange and loud which greatly delighted the king and his company.

Moreover he desired the king, queen and his retinue to enter the green wood, where in arbours decked with flowers they were set and served plentifully with venison and wine by *Robin Hood* and his Men to their great satisfaction.

Maces of Gold or Silver were used only by kings till Edward III. granted the Mayor of London that liberty, which was considered as a great favour, and a privilege peculiar to London, for all other cities and towns in the kingdom were, by a royal precept, expressly commanded not to use Maces of any other metal than copper. — *Maitland's London*.

Most of our innocent and manly sports are now discontinued to the disadvantage of the common people, and perhaps of the nation at large, when the general spread of dissipation and luxury threaten to extinguish the character of our boasted national bravery.

The morose and bigoted part of mankind, without distinguishing between the right use and abuse of such entertainments, cavil and malign at them; yet must such be told they have been countenanced by the best and wisest of states; and though it cannot be denied

self for the service of his country, by his travels into France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. He first signalized his valour, by his attendance on George duke of Albemarl, general to king Charles II, in the two great battles fought against the Dutch at sea, in 1666, and in 1672 waited on his royal highness the duke of York to sea; and was personally with him, in that engagement of Solbay. He served thirty years in parliament, as burghers of Stamford; wherein he acquitted himself with unspotted reputation. He was so well beloved, that he used commonly to be called honest Charles Bertie: and when some had a design to lessen the great esteem, his country had for him, the great council of the nation honourably acquitted him.

that they have been sometimes prostituted to the purposes of riot and debauchery, yet were we to reprobate every thing that has been thus abused, *Religion* itself could not be retained; perhaps we should be able to keep nothing.

The common people, confined by daily labour, seem to require their proper intervals of relaxation, which is absolutely necessary for the better performing the duties of life, and I perfectly agree with that amiable writer Mr. *Sterne* in thinking that *Religion* may mix herself in the Dance, and that innocent Cheerfulness is no inconsiderable part of Devotion.

In 1702 William Chamberlin a capital burges of Stamford; gave by will 20l. the interest of which to be distributed yearly, amongst such poor, as shall live in that house called the Callis.

In 1704 Mrs. Stephenfon gave a large bible to the corporation, to go from mayor to mayor to be laid upon the cushion before him when he is at church.

Mr. John Palmer alderman, by his will dated December 20th 1707, gave 30l. to be put out, the interest of which, to be given yearly to the poor of the aforesaid Callis.

Captain John Wyldbore by will gave 10l. to the poor of Stamford, to be disposed of, as his executrix should think fit, who paid the same into the hands of the corporation, and directed the interest thereof, to be for the use of the said Callis for ever.

SAINT MARY'S.

William Hickam, alderman of Stamford, in 1467, at his own cost and charges built the roof of the gilded choir on the north side of the chancel of the church; and both he and his wife lie buried under a fair stone of blue marble as aforesaid, in the midst of the floor of the said choir.

Richard Bannister gentleman, erected (at his own charge) in the south choir a library, and gave some books to the same; and at his

death gave ten pounds, the interest of which was yearly to be laid out in such books, as the minister of the parish, should judge most useful. This library was repaired, and made exceeding neat, at the expence of Joshua Blackwell esq; who hath served this corporation twice as mayor. There was a subscription among some gentlemen, in the town and country, annually to lay out a sum of money in such books as were valuable; when, after every subscriber had read the said books, they were deposited in the library for the use of the publick. This was a benefaction every way worthy those gentlemen who were so generously disposed: they met the first Thursday in every month, to consider what were the most useful books to purchase; and the earl of Exeter, July 7th 1726, gave as an encouragement to this design 15l. 15s.

Mr. John Bullock of this parish was a great benefactor to the same in employing the poor in knitting of jersey.

Mr. John West in 1626, citizen and butcher of London, born in this parish, gave 4l. to the said parish, the interest of which is yearly to be given to the poor of the same.

Robert Bullock of London, surgeon, gave 3l. to be added to the four his uncle John West gave for the use of the poor, the interest to buy bread the sabbath before and after

Christmas day for ever; to be distributed in the church by the parish officers.

John Bullock of London, butcher, gave 3l. to make the former up Ten, and to be disposed of according to the former grants.

The aforesaid Robert Bullock, by his deed dated the 24th of July 1655 gave to this parish the sum of 50l. for ever, that the poor of this parish might have 2s. 6d. weekly for twenty-four weeks in every year; the said twenty-four weeks to begin the first Saturday after the feast of St. Michael the archangel, to be distributed in bread according to the discretion of the parish officers.

Edward Robinson, citizen and white-baker of London gave 11l. 6s. 8d. yearly to this parish, during the term of sixty years from 1623, in a lease he had at the time of his death of the inn called the White Horse in Fetter-lane London, part of which money was to buy Books for the aforesaid library, and the rest for repairing the church.

John Leise, one of the comburgeffes of Stamford, and late inhabitant of this parish, gave 20l. the interest whereof for repairing the church.

Mr. Greene, who lived in this parish gave very liberally towards the building a pulpit in this church, and towards a rich velvet cloth for the same. And to add to this good work Mr. John Marshall citizen and baker

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of London gave 3l. and Mr. Thomas Harrison citizen and vintner of London gave 2l. The said Mr. Harrison gave likewise to this parish two pewter flaggons and a pewter piece to be used at the communion: he also gave a rich alchymy bason to gather collections in the church for the poor.

There is 6s. 8d. a year paid to this church for the repairing the same, being the rent of a shop in Stamford Baron, but who gave the same is no where specified.

In 1725 Mrs. Wills of Exton in the county of Rutland gave 200l. to this church, to procure the like sum (as augmentation to it) from the bounty of queen Anne.

ALL SAINTS.

Mr. Marshall citizen and white-baker of London, gave 10l. to this parish; the interest of which sum, to be for the use of the poor of the same: he also gave twenty marks a year for a weekly lecture in this church, which, tho' once the said lecture ceased, is now, and has constantly for some years been maintained.

John Brown, merchant of the staple, about one thousand four hundred and forty-six at his own proper costs built the steeple belonging to this church, being a very curious and excellent fabrick; likewise he built a great part of the church itself. And both he and his wife lie buried in a chapel proper to his family, on

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the north side of the said church towards the choir. (E)

Mr. John Denham gave 5l. to this parish; the interest whereof, yearly to be for the use of the poor of the same.

Mr. Robert Warner gave 5l. to the said parish, the interest to be to the use of the poor thereof.

William Fisher of Bourn in the county of Lincoln, Gent. gave 6d. a week for ever, to be given in bread, for the use of the poor of this parish.

Mrs. Winifred Brown, wife and executrix of John Brown of this parish esq. gave 10l the interest of which sum to be to the use of the poor of this parish.

The lady Jane Buck gave the sum of 20l. to this parish, the interest of which is yearly to be distributed to the poor of the same.

SAINT GEORGE's.

Mrs. Jane Cecil widow, mother to William lord Burghley, gave 15l. for ever, the interest of which to be to the use of the poor of this parish.

John Chirme of Stamford-Baron, Gentleman, gave 20s. a year, to be paid quarterly, to the poor of this parish.

William Cave esq. who lived at the Black-Friary, gave 40s. a year, to provide bread and wine, for a sacrament to be administered

upon the first Lord's day of every month in the year. He likewise gave 12d. a week for ever, to be distributed to the poor in bread.

In 1671 the aforesaid William Fisher gave to this parish 12d. a week for ever, to be laid out in bread and given to the poor of the same.

There is belonging to this parish 7l. per annum, being the rent of divers tenements in the same; but I cannot learn who gave the same to this church. See page 102.

Sir Richard Cust, gave 40s. a year for ever to the poor of this parish; the house called the Black Friary, is assigned for the payment of the same.

Mr. Brocklesby, by his last will gave 50l. to this parish for ever; the interest of which money is yearly to be distributed among the poor of the said parish.

S A I N T J O H N's.

The aforesaid lady Buck gave 20l. to this parish, the interest whereof to be yearly distributed amongst the poor of the same.

There was a tenement given to the minister of this parish, and his successors for ever, by Mr. George Trigge; upon condition that the minister, and his successors, should yearly distribute to the poor of this parish the sum of 20s.

SAINT

SAINT MICHAEL'S.

Dr. Peter Fulwood gave by will in 1642, 10s. yearly to the poor of this parish; and assigned a certain parcel of land, containing 11 acres in Stamford field, purchased of Thomas Jackson, for the payment of the same.

Here have been given for the service of this church, two large silver flaggons; and two large silver plates, and two small ones; but who are the pious benefactors, is no otherwise guessed at, than by the arms upon the plate, which are those of the antient family of the Trollopes; to which worthy family the corporation stands indebted for many other instances of charity.

For a Continuation of *Donations* see the *Present State*.

NOTES on CHAPTER VIII.

(A) This *William Earl Warren* was surnamed *Plantagenet* from his mother marrying the son of *Jeffery Plantagenet*, father of *Henry II.* and is the putative parent of our Bull-running.

Since I wrote the Note concerning the Bull-running at *Tutbury* happening to look into *Blount's Tenures* published by *Beckwith* I find that a period is lately put to this at the request of the inhabitants to the duke of *Devonshire*, owing to the outrages committed on that day; this, I own, is a bad omen, and ought to make our *Bullards* a little guarded in their behaviour, since no mortal can tell what desperate deeds a resolute magistrate may be capable of perpetrating when he is provoked.

The first earl *Warren* in *England*, see page 188, married *Gundreda* daughter to the *Conqueror*, and possessed two hundred lordships; one of them in *Yorkshire* called *Conisborough* had twenty-eight towns and hamlets in it's foke: his son *John* granted *John Howson* a messuage in *Wakefield* on condition that he paid him every year one thousand clusters of nuts and held up a gauntlet firmly and strongly.

(B) I have heard it urged, and I think with some shew of reason, that the *Free School* would have been more beneficial to the town if, instead of *Latin* and *Greek* it had been founded for the purpose of teaching *English Grammar*, together with writing and accompts

as the parents of those children for whom the former are necessary, are not only much fewer, but also much abler to bear the expence of their education than the parents of those for whom the latter only are necessary.

But a perfect knowledge of the *English* language is far more difficult than is generally imagined, there being scarcely any of our best authors in whose works some grammatical inaccuracies are not to be found; it therefore requires a person of learning to teach this correctly, who ought to be as handsomely rewarded, and looked upon in as respectable a light as a teacher of the dead languages; since a propriety of expression in *English*, is not, as is commonly supposed, the necessary consequence of knowing a little *Latin* or *Greek*, the idiom of it's tongue being so extremely different from either of these.

Indeed it is a great pity that this subject is not viewed in it's just light, if it were, we should not see *English* masters so eminently ignorant of it's rules as they generally are, for it is well known that all those youths, who are not designed for one of the three learned professions, lose in a very short time all that *Latin* or *Greek* which they have perhaps been several years labouring to attain, but were they well nurtured in the knowledge of their vernacular tongue it's constant use would prevent such knowledge being ever effaced.

If youths for no profession are designed
All *Syntax* is but sound, and words but wind,
And if designed — without a genius fit,
Ye spoil a tradesman to create a wit;
In vain is teaching, time and terror tried
Where genius fails and nature has denied,
In vain by tutors trained, by parents nurs'd,
If warped in embryo and by *Pallas* curs'd.

As I have a respect for the worthy teachers belonging to the above school I should be very sorry if any thing in this note prove offensive to them.

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(c) Perhaps this *Corpus Christi* gild was that belonging to St. Mary's church. See page 96.

Gild, says *Wright*, is the *Saxon* word for money, and fraternities were called *Gilds*, because at first when they associated for charity, religion or merchandize, they cast their money, goods or even lands together for the common charge, they had annual feasts, where they chose new officers, and maintained a priest to say masses for the living and the dead of their society.

From these *Gilds* sprang the *Gilds* of corporations and cities, and the place or hall they met in was called their *Gild* or *Guildhall*.

A tax was formerly called a *Geld*, from money it's object, witness *Danegeld*, page 205.

In the reign of *Edward VI.* the order of *St. George* was changed to the name of the Order of the Garter, the former looking too much like a legend. See p. 127.

(d) This truly worthy divine the Rev. *Robert Johnson* was son of *Maurice Johnson* who was chief magistrate of *Stamford* in 1517, 1527, and 1538, he founded also a Free School and an Hospital at *Uppingham*, together with *Christ's Hospital* and a Free School at *Oakham*.

Doubtless charitable donations cannot be too much commended where there are neither children nor needy relations, for Justice being the first and chief of the cardinal virtues, the possession of any or indeed of all the others can be no excuse for the violation of it, and violated it must be when that which of right belongs to these is given to the public; it then creates a shrewd suspicion that the donor was fonder of ostentation than charity.

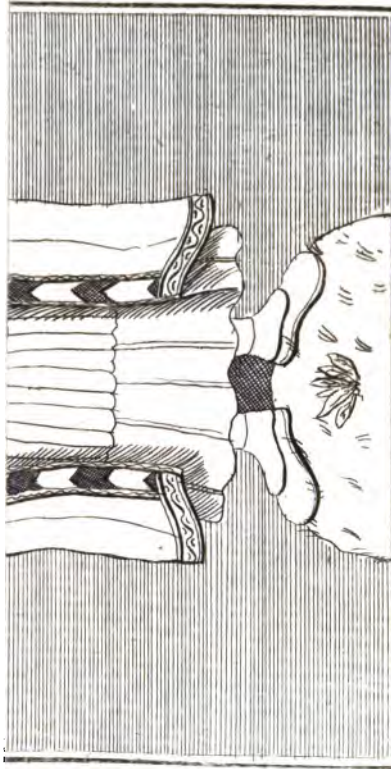
On the other hand we now and then see some possessed of great wealth who have bequeathed the whole to a distant relation, as rich perhaps or richer than themselves, without a single donative to the poor; one would think that there was something awry in the intellects of both these sorts of people.

(E) The custom of drinking to the memory of the deceased has been left off as favouring of popery, otherwise when this valuable bowl is used I should have recommended drinking to the memory of the generous donor, yet there appears to be full as much reason in it as the modern *Gothic* one of drinking to the healths either of the absent or present, since as a periodical writer has observed it is full as rational to eat to their healths; but by the odd jumble of toasts it is probable that very little at all is thought about their healths, for a wh—e is toasted perhaps directly after a bishop.

(F) This *John Browne* was elder brother of *William Browne* who built the Hospital which bears his name: his widow *Agnes*, says *Wright*, was a benefactress also to this church as appears by her will dated 1470, where after desiring to be buried near her husband in *Allhallows*' church, we find the following bequests.

	£.	s.	d.
To our moder church at <i>Lincoln</i> ,	-	0	6 8
To the church of <i>Allhallows</i> in <i>Stamford</i> a vestment of a suite the which shall cost me by the oversight of my friends that shall occupy for me, 100 marks.			
To the Gray Fryers,	_____	0	20 0
To the Black Fryers,	_____	0	20 0
To the Augustine Fryers,	_____	0	20 0
To the White Fryers,	_____	0	13 4
To the Nuns,	_____	0	13 4
To a priest to sing for me 15 years continually	75	0	0
To the church of <i>Amptill</i> in the county of <i>Bedford</i> ,	_____	0	40 0
To every Godchild that I have,	—	0	3 4
To every curate that comes to my <i>Dirge</i> ,		0	0 6
To every priest,	_____	0	0 4
And to every parish clark,	_____	0	0 2
To every prior and warden of the four houses (i. e. <i>friaries</i>) that comes,	_____	0	0 6
And to every other fryer of the four houses that comes,		0	0 4





Grate p aia henrici Wokos quondam vicarij istius ecclesie
qui obiit 14^{to} Mensis May A^o dni M^o C^o C^o C^o C^o
viii^o Cui^o aie ppetuetur deus. A M C N.

*P.M. Antecessoris sui P.W^o Stukeley Vicarius
Omnium Scltorum apud Stanford 28. Mar 1732*

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Item, for a vestment and chalis to the chapel that my husband and I lig in, ——— £.8 0 0

Item, I will that there be bought a cloth of silk and gold with a valence of the same, to be born with 4 petyt staves over the sacrament on *Palme Sunday* in the worship of the sacrament, and I will that it cost 4 marks.

Item, to the painting of the tabernacle in *Corpus Christi* chapel in *St. Mary's kyrke* in *Stamford*,

0 40 0

Her husband was great grandson of *John Browne* of *Stamford*, esq; to whom *Sir Thomas Burton* of *Tolethorpe*, did by a deed dated 1376 convey his manor of *Tolethorpe* and all that he possessed in *Little Casterton*.

Henry VII. granted to their son *Christopher Browne* the hundred of *Little Casterton* containing eight villages, viz. *Little Casterton*, *Riball*, *Belmeßborpe*, *Esendine*, *Tinwell*, *Ingthorpe*, *Tickencote* and *Tolthorpe*, because he assisted him against *Richard III.*

Henry VIII. on the same account granted *Francis* the son of *Christopher* the privilege of being covered in the presence of himself and his heirs and of all the nobility in the kingdom.

The *Brownes'* arms in *Wright's Rutlandshire* are plainly *Three Mallets*, the heads of which seem widely different from those depicted in the windows, &c. of *Brownes' Hospital*. See page 128.

In the choir of this church of *All Saints* is a blue marble slab on which is a brazen plate, once gilded, with the figure of a priest in his mass habit, with this inscription at his feet,

Orate p aia Henrici Wykys quondam vicarii istius
eccleie qui obiit ixo mensis Maii aº dni
MoCCCCCo viij. Cuj aie ppicietur deus.
AMEN. i. e.

Pray for the soul of *Henry Wykys* once vicar of this church, who died *May 9. 1508*, on whose soul God have mercy. *Amen.*

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This Divine was owner of the manor of *Burleigh*, as was also his grandfather *Garvis Wykes* chief magistrate of *Stamford* in 1401. See page 210.

It is remarkable that the fifth or youngest son of this *Garvis* possessed the real estate of his father in *Stamford* by the custom of Borough English.

All Saints church and steeple stand remarkably north of the east as is obvious from the *gnomon* of the sundial alone; therefore, according to *Plat's* rule, mentioned on page 118, both were began to be erected about midsummer, tho' in far different years, for the church is considerably the oldest.

A certain writer says that things lost on this globe will be found in the planet of the moon, if so, many of the donations mentioned in this chapter will be found in that orb, to which I refer the inquisitive reader.

L.

CHAP.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

AS there are several articles in Peck's Annals that cannot with propriety be placed in any of the preceding chapters, and yet as it may be acceptable to the antiquarian reader to see an account of them, I have collected and classed them together here.

In 1147 the pope confirmed to Robert the prior of Huntingdon and his brethren the tithe of Stamford mills.

In 1176 Bertram de Verdun gave to Croxden abby all the land he had here and his mill; which the grant says was between the bridge and the castle.

In an inquisition taken about 1220 Niger de Lovetot is said to have held of the king in capite one mill. (A)

In 1335 Sir Geoffrey de la Mar granted to John Savage, a baker of Stamford, a lease of the king's mill for ten years at 40s. a year.

The farther half of Mr. Goud's garden on Peter-Hill was called Crown Close and belonged to Sempringham abby.

In 1302, 1308, &c. there is mention made in old deeds of streets in the present St. Michael's parish called Feldovensty, Covenesty, and Ovensty, unless perhaps they may be the same street under different appellations.

In 1308 there was a street in the same parish called Colegate.

In 1350 there is mention made of a lane in the same called Racoun's row.

Chain lane in the same should be written Cheyne lane, as it took it's name from some of the family of that name who had possessions in it.

In 1299 a lane is mentioned in St. Peter's parish called Punt delarchsty from a person named Punt d'Larch.

The street leading to Peter-gate was called the Gannok from Tho' Despencer lord of Glamorgan and Morganok who had houses in it; it was afterwards called Peter-street.

In 1340 there was a lane in St. Mary's parish called Cornwansty.

In 1340 Red-Lion square was called the Wool-row. (B)

In 1420 there was a street named Butcher's street which was not far from this square, and an alley opening south into Butcher's street called Honey alley, which alley opened north into the wool-row.

Mannerly-lane should have been written Mallory-lane from one Mallory who had possessions in it.

In a parliament held here 1309 Edward II. repealed Piers Gaveston's act of banishment.

In 1300 there was a cross in Wothorpe meadow called Maiden's Cross, built probably by those maiden sisters whom tradition says built the present St. Michael's church.

In 1390 there was a street in St. Peter's parish named Silver-street.

In 1350 the Corn-hill in which the Bead-house and the Market-cross stand was called Claymont and was in St. Andrew's parish. (c)

In 1420 mention is made of a place in All Saints' parish near the Wool-row called the Scoboths.

In 1440 the George-and-Angel inn near St. Mary's church was called the Angel of the Hope.

In 1280 Stamford gallows is mentioned, and that earl Warren had the keeping of the prison.

In Speed's map Barn-hill is called All Hallow's street; Scogate, St. Clement's gate; the Ironmongers' street, Claymont street; the lane west of St. Michael's church that opens south into the High-street and north into the Beast-market is called Silver-lane; the Spring near King's-mill, Peter's well; St. John's well, St. Mary's well; that little street that leads from the south end of St. John's street westward towards the castle yard is called Castle-street; and the pas-

sage down to Lamb's Bridge, Huggel-lane. These were the names of places in 1600.

The Monday market in Mr. Butcher is called St. Mary's market street. The street from St. Mary's church to the bridge he calls Bridge-street. That where the white meat market is kept, Pillory nook. The High-street, St. Michael's street; he also mentions Clipshill, St. Thomas lane, St. John's lane, St. Mary's lane and Goldsmith's lane, which last perhaps may be the Silver-lane in Speed's map. Scogate (D) he calls All-hallows gate. These were the names of places in 1646.

The town is so situated says the same author that when in the civil war it was wanted for a garrison, the most skilful engineers, after having carefully surveyed it on every side, could find no means to make it tenable for offence or defence, by which means it suffered less than garrisoned towns in that war which sustained one or more sieges.

In July 5, 1110, Henry I. was at Stamford.

In 1140 King Stephen was here.

In 1216 King John was here. (E).

Edward I. settled Stamford on his queen Eleanor who died at Herdby. See p. 144.

In Easter-week 1264 Henry III. was here with an army when the abbot of Peterborough sent him two horses and much money.

In 1300 Edward I. held a parliament here.

In 1256 Henry III. granted the burgesſes of Stamford to be free from the payment of tolls, (F) and to receive toll, and their goods not to be arreſted.

In 1276 mention is made of the bailiffs taking toll on the weſt part of the town.

The chief magiſtrate antiently uſed to be elected on the feaſt of St. Jerome, viz. September 30th.

St. Tibba lived and was buried at Rihall, (G) ſhe was the patroness of hawking, fowling, &c. ſays Cambden, and ſhe was worſhipped by the lovers of thoſe diverſions like the Roman Diana.

About 1010 the abbot of Peterborough ordered her body to be dug up and buried in that miniſter, and there, ſays Hugo Candidus, her corpe wrought miracles.

Howgrave thinks that Tantivy the ſound of the hunting horn may be derived from her name.

About 1071 William the Conqueror built Wiſbeach caſtle, and his nephew Ivo Talbois was lord of Spalding and all Holland.

Sir William de Burton who lived at Tolthorpe was lord of the manor of that and Little Caſterton; his coat of arms is in Oakham and many other churches in Rutland, and was a Chevron, between three Owls' heads argent, crowned Or.

Sir Thomas Burton who died in 1385, was buried in Little Casterton church with this epitaph graved in brass about the verge of his grave-stone :

Hic jacet dominus Thomas Burton miles, quondam dominus de Tolthorp ac ecclesie istius patronus qui obiit . . . Et domina Margareta uxor ejus in sinistris : quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

i. e.

Here lieth Sir Thomas Burton knight, lord of Tolthorp and patron of it's church, who died . . . and the lady Margaret his wife on his left hand, on whose souls God have mercy. *Amen.* (B)

In 1350 Collyweston was written Colinefweston, Richard de Waltham being then parson.

In 1347 Edmund Langley lord of Stamford had a grant from the king his father of Fotheringay-manor and castle, which he rebuilt and made the keep or highest fortification in the form of a horse fetter, which, with a falcon in it, was the device of the York familiy his posterity. (1)

In 1411 Edward, duke of York, lord of Stamford, built the college there for a master, twelve priests, eight clarks and thirteen choristers ; the foundation took up a great deal of ground on the south and south-west side of the church, and it was so expensive that he was obliged to crave the king's assistance.

In 1434 his trustees articted with William Morwood a mason of Stamford to build the

church answerable to the choir for 300l. the nave to be 80 feet long, the west windows to contain four lights each, to be six buttresses to each aisle, the steeple to be eighty feet high and twenty square or broad.

The hexagonal tower is about twenty feet more, and was built by Edward IV. lord of Stamford or his father.

All but the choir of the church is still standing and is very beautiful ; it's steeple is very curious, being an octagon on a quadrangular tower like those of Boston and Lowick.

Richard duke of York lord of Stamford, who was slain near Wakefield, was buried here and had a magnificent monument over him, which in the reign of Edward VI. was with the chancel thrown down and ruined, but queen Elizabeth ordered the present one to be erected, which is at the upper end of the church on the north side of the wall, but it is but a mean one made of freestone railed in with wooden rails painted red; it has his coat of arms on it in large but has no inscription; on the wall above is written

Here lieth the body of Richard duke of York who was slain at Wakefield, and Cecilia his wife.

But she lived till the year 1495, says Mr. Peck. See page 200.

Edward duke of York lord of Stamford, who was killed in Agincourt fight, lay under a flat marble in the choir with his image on it

flat in brass. In 1552, as was said above, the choir being pulled down by the duke of Northumberland, his body was taken up and exposed to public view, but queen Elizabeth ordered it to be reinterred with the gravestone over it.

On the south-side of the altar is a mean monument also for him of freestone with wooden rails coloured red too, his arms are upon it and the inscription on the wall over it relates his death at Agincourt; he was uncle to Richard. See page 179.

St. Mary's church at Ketton was rebuilt in 1239. (K)

About 1708 in the parsonage house at Bridge Casterton was found a remarkable Roman coin, the reverse of which was like that of our halfpenny, but to what emperor it belonged was unknown. (L)

The Erming street divides at Upton, one branch called the Long Ditch ran north east over Lolham pits, the greatest of which pits probably communicated with Pilsgate haven.

NOTES on CHAPTER IX.

(A) This mill is rented by Mr. *Joseph Robinson* of the Earl of *Exeter*, and is still called King's mill from it's being originally held of the king.

(B) The street took the name of *Wool-row* from that row of houses on the east side of the *White-meat market* wherein the wool was laid. See page 81.

(C) I imagine it was called *Claymont*, i. e. clay-hill, from the soil being clayey, which before it was paved, must have been very visible.

(D) As the town was built nearly a quarter of a mile east of the old *Roman* north road which went the direct way into the north, the present north road is obliged to make a considerable angle to the west again to meet that road, which it does about a mile north of the town,

This I believe is a better reason for this road passing through *Scogate* than that I mentioned page 20.

This bend towards the east is very conspicuous to those who approach the town from *Bridge Casterton*, when the spires of the two steeples are first perceived.

(E) *King John* this year in crossing the washes between *Lincolnshire* and *Norfolk* lost many forces, together with his treasure, baggage and crown.

256 HISTORY of STAMFORD.

(F) *Stamford* was part of the king's estate, and the king's tenants, says *Sullivan*, had privileges greater than those of the barons, among others they were not to pay tolls for goods bought and sold in markets, if for any thing concerning husbandry or sustenance.

In 1231 *St. Peter's* church paid an annual sum of 20s. to *Hambleton* church.

(G) *Drayton* has these lines on *St. Tibba* :

——— And to these Saint *Tibba* let us call,
In solitude to Christ that past her whole delight,
In *Godmanchester* made an anchorite,
Among which of that house for saints that reckoned be
Yet never any more graced the same than she.

Stukely says that her cell was in the north-west corner on the outside of *Riball* church.

She was a relation of *Penda* king of *Mercia*, but how she came from *Godmanchester* to *Riball*, says *Wright*, I know not.

(H) This Sir *Thomas Burton* conveyed his estate in *Tolborp* and *Little Casterton* to *John Brown* esq; of *Stamford*. See page 245.

(I) In this castle of *Fotheringay* was *Mary* queen of *Scotland* beheaded Feb. 8, 1587 aged 45, after eighteen years imprisonment in *England*, which was a great blot in queen *Elizabeth's* reign.

She was buried in *Peterborough* minster, but her son *James I.* removed her corpse to *Henry VIII's* chapel in *Westminster* abby: she was extremely beautiful, and though her conduct when on the throne was very reproachable yet her sufferings filled every breast with pity, for she was imprisoned for political reasons against every rule of justice; the Queens too were distant relations, *Henry VII.* being *Elizabeth's* grandfather and *Mary's* great grandfather.

There are many pictures of the latter in *England*, but her best likeness is judged to be that in *Draper's* hall in *London*.

HISTORY of STAMFORD. 257

In this castle also was born that gloomy tyrant *Richard III.* who was slain near *Leicester*; his crown after the battle was found in a hawthorn bush and immediately by *Stanley* placed on the head of *Henry VII.*

(K) *Ketton* church is built in the form of a little cathedral, says *Wright*, to imitate it's mother at *Lincoln*, and is the neatest parish church, continues he, in all *Rutland*.

(L) *Wright* says that there have been many *Roman* coins found in ploughing and digging near *Bridge Ca-sterton*, for the *Romans* were stationed there before *Stamford* was built, and called it *Gaufenna*.

L.

S

CHAP.

T H E
A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F
S A I N T M A R T I N ' S .

C H A P T E R X.

SAINT MARTIN'S --- NUNNERY
BURLEIGH --- WOTHORPE.

I Do not find, says Mr. Peck, that Saint Martin's was ever walled, yet it was defended by five gates and a castle.

1. A gate in the Water-street, which street was formerly called Eft by the Water, but it did not stand at the end of the street, but at the end of that part only where the houses are double rowed.

2. One at the opening leading to Burleigh by the abutts. (A)

3. One between St. Giles's hospital and the main street that runs north and south, (B) which, as it stood on the highest part of the parish was called Highgate, and the whole street from it named High street.

4. One against St. Martin's church leading towards the Nunnery.

5. One at the south end of the bridge over which was afterwards built a small chapel.

The Castle was built in 922 by Edward the elder as a check upon that in Stamford belonging to the Danes; this stood where the Nuns' farm now is on the edge of the Roman north road where it crossed the river, for as there was then no bridge, and the whole river undivided ran there, this being the pass into the south was the properest place for a garrison.

Butcher says that Alfred built a stone bridge over the Welland, but Mr. Peck denies it, for the first stone bridge in England was built long after Alfred's time at Stratford by Matilda queen of Henry I. which being arched like a bow gave the name of Stratford le bow to the town; neither is there any thing recorded when or by whom the bridge over the Welland was built.

There was a mint for coining here in Edgar's reign, and perhaps before, which was a royalty granted to the abbot of Peterborough who was lord of this parish, for the extent of

his jurisdiction see page 135; the above monarch in 972 confirmed this privilege to the abbot, as did afterwards Turkil one of the Saxon monarchs, and the pope also in 1145.

Edgar's charter says, We Eadger do grant to the monastery of Medeshamsted the perpetual privilege of a mint at Stamford. This, Mr. Peck supposes to have been only a confirmation of that coinage before granted by king Athelstan.

Peterborough was originally called Medeshamstede.

In Domesday book is the following description of this parish,

Idem Willielmus tenet duas hidas et dimidam virgatum minus in Stanford; et abbas Benedictus emit ab eo. Terra est quinque carrucatarum. Ibi sunt xvij villani cum presbytero, et quatuor bordarii habentes quatuor carrucatas. Ibi octo acre prati. Valuit xx solidos. Modo XL solidos. Leuric libere tenuit.
T. R. E.

i. e.

The same William holds two hides and half, a virgate more or less in Stamford. And abbot Benedict purchased of him. The land in all is five carrucates. There are here seventeen villajns, (c) with a priest and four bordarers, (d) who have four carrucates. There are eight acres of meadow formerly let for twenty shillings now for forty, Leuric held them free in king Edward's time.

Antiently St. Martin's was always called Stamford beyond the bridge, or Stamford south of the Welland; the first mention of

Stamford Baron being so late as the year 1455, and the reason of this name might be from it's being part of those lands which the abbot of Peterborough held per Baroniam, to distinguish it from Stamford which was always called the King's Borough.

A hide of land was as much as was sufficient for the cultivation of one plough, and therefore varied in different places, sometimes sixty-four, ninety-six or a hundred acres.

A virgate was also uncertain according to the difference of place and custom, sometimes fifteen, twenty, thirty or forty acres.

Who Benedict was I cannot find, but Leuric was abbot of Peterborough, and being a favourite of king Edward held also four other abbies, viz. Burton, Coventry, Croyland and Thorney.

St. Martin's in the same book of Domesday is mentioned as being the sixth ward belonging to Stamford, and said there to have been in Hantunescire. See page 203. (E)

It appears from the above extract that there was only one priest, because St. Martin's church was not then built, he therefore belonged to All Saints' church which stood in the Water street and was destroyed by the northern soldiers, (see page 150,) but as the parish grew more populous St. Martin's church was built, and then All Saints' parish was divided into two.

About 1174 William Waterville abbot of Peterborough purchased all St. Martin's, and redeemed with money fourteen houses with the ground belonging to them in Stamford, which a certain knight claimed as his inheritance.

In 1189 Richard I. granted to the abbot of Peterborough all St. Martin's with the adjacent lands and mills, the churches of St. Martin's and All Saints' in the said parish, the monastery of St. Michael, the hospital of St. John and St. Thomas, the house of the Holy Sepulchre and St. Giles's hospital. (F)

St. Giles's hospital stood at the upper end of St. Martin's on Spital hill (the word Spital being only an abbreviation of Hospital :) it had a chapel belonging to it with lands to maintain a chaplain and several poor lepers, but the founder and the time when it was founded is unknown.

All the churches and hospitals that were dedicated to Ægidius or St. Giles always stood very nearly, or quite out of the towns, probably because the leprosy was an infectious disease ; (G) in the Old Testament we read of the lepers being expelled the community of the Jews, and there were formerly a great many Jews here who were a very leprous people.

In an inquisition taken about 1220 it is said that the king had alienated from the lord-

ship of Stamford five acres of land and given it to this house of lepers which was also called the Hermitage and St. Leonard's.

In 1303 the abbot of Peterborough gave William Poncyn of Stamford the wardenship for life, on condition that he three times in a week supplied the chantry in it's chapel, keep up the buildings of the house, and be at all other charges of it as was of old time accustomed.

In 1323, when Adam Boothby lord abbot of Peterborough visited this and other religious houses in and about St. Martin's, we find that Sir Walter de Bernack was the warden.

St. Giles being the patron of cripples as well as lepers is the reason that a lame person is vulgarly called lame Giles.

St. Pulchre's, or the house of the holy sepulchre was a house of regular canons of the order of the holy sepulchre, whose business here was to entertain all the pilgrims and knights of the holy sepulchre as they came out of the north in their journey to Jerusalem, when they went to visit the holy sepulchre of our Saviour there, the knights accompanying the pilgrims as a guard. (H)

St. Pulcher's adjoined the south side of the George Inn, (I) but by whom or when founded is equally unknown, the first mention of both these houses being in the deed abovementioned of Richard I.

Where the Beadhouse now is there was about the year 1174 erected an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas a Becket (κ) by Brand de Fossato and one Seward, for the reception of poor travellers, who were relieved with bread, beer, meat and lodging as they passed by, while some monks and other poor were constantly subsisted there, the former celebrating divine service: the abbot of Peterborough was their patron, and pope Alexander III. received it under his protection. It extended to the George Inn.

Richard Humet lord of Stamford and Bertram de Verdun his ward, afterwards gave to it a large piece of meadow containing all the ground on which the present beadhouse stands, with the orchard and the George Inn, which inn once belonged to the abbot of Croyland.

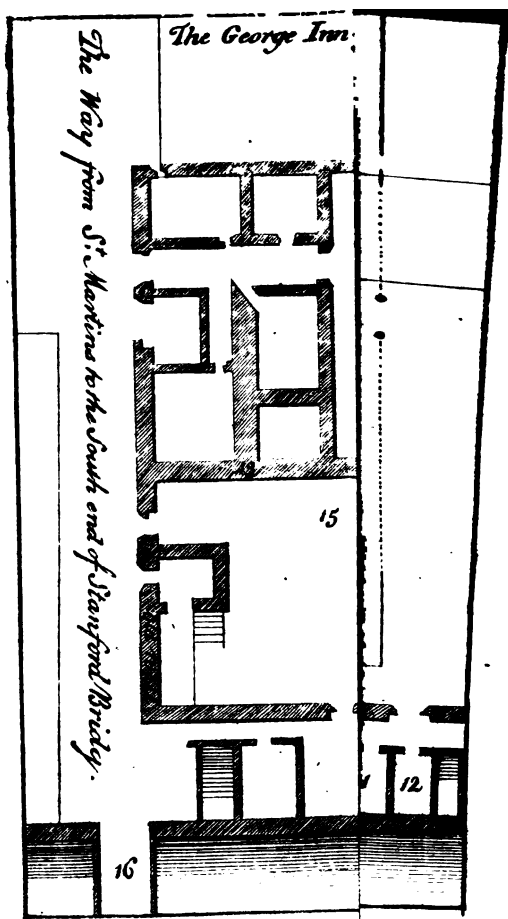
In the church-yard belonging to it Siward built a handsome church, the chapel as was said page 259 before this stood over the gate across the bridge.

In 1299 Hugh Clisseby vicar of All Saints' in Stamford was it's warden, and through his mismanagement it was reduced to so much poverty that he petitioned the abbot of Peterborough to resign, who permitted him, and the abbot gave the wardenship to Sir Robert rector of Northburg, who held it only four months and then Clisseby was restored, and

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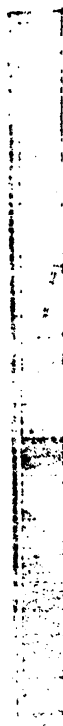


The Ichnography of y^e Old M.S.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.
 13 The side Wall of S^t. Th^o.
 14 A Barn at the end of
 15 The Place where S^t. J^o.
 16 The Place where S^t. J^o.
 17 18 Over 1. 2. 20 the pre



Sital in Stanford Baron



as the abbot had taken from the house for fear of embezzlement, books, jewels, brazen and wooden utensils, chests &c. he ordered these to be restored also to him, yet, when the abbot was dead, Clisseby returned to his evil courses which occasioned the succeeding abbot to depose him, but on the bishop of Lincoln's and others intercession he restored him, but not without his taking an oath for his better behaviour and tying him down to several articles.

On part of the ground whereon this hospital stood William lord Burleigh lord high treasurer of England in 1597, after he had finished his stately house of Burleigh, erected an hospital in St. Martins Stamford-Baron, in the same year, and endowed it with 100l. yearly, issuing out of the lands of Cliff-Park, to be employed in the maintenance of a warden, and twelve poor men. The warden to be allowed three shillings a week, and the twelve poor men, each of them two shillings and four-pence. The house to be repaired out of the said 100l. a year; and the warden, and twelve poor are to have every year a new gown, and each of them a load of wood; and if, after this provision is made, any overplus remains, it is to go towards the maintenance of such poor prisoners, as shall be in the jail of Stamford.

Thomas Billet steward to the said lord Burleigh, gave a rent charge of 16l. for ever issuing out of his lands, and tenements in Grantham &c. for the maintenance of two poor women, to be nurses to the poor men in the aforesaid hospital; the women to have three shillings a piece weekly, and the remainder to be equally divided, amongst the warden, and the other twelve poor men, for their better maintenance. Upon the death of any of the said poor, the aforesaid William lord Burleigh made ordinances, that upon the death, &c. the first five of the thirteen poor, shall be named, chosen, and admitted always by the said lord Burleigh, during his life; and afterwards by his heir-male, who shall be owner of his house, and lord of Burleigh; the foremost of the said five shall be called the warden of the alms-house of the lord Burleigh.

The next four, which are the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, shall be named and admitted by the Vicar of St. Martin's, for the time being; and the Bailiff of the manor of Stamford-Baron in the county of Northampton; and the eldest Church-warden of St. Martin's, and by them that shall be dwellers in the Nunnery (otherwise called St. Michael's) and in the inn called the George of Stamford-Baron, or by the greater number of them.

The last four, viz. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, shall be named, and admitted, by him that shall for the time being, be Chief Magistrate of Stamford in the county of Lincoln, and by the Recorder in that town; the Steward and Bailiff of the said manor of Stamford, or the major part of them, whereof the said Chief Magistrate to be one.

All St. Martin's being part of Rockingham forest, Robert Lindsey abbot of Peterborough with other knights and freemen in the reys of Peterborough about 1214 gave king John twelve hundred marks to have it and some other places disforested: John's Charter is to this purport,

We have granted to the abbot of Peterborough and the monks and the tenants who have lands and tenements in the reys of Peterborough, within the following bounds, to be disforested.

All the land that lies between the rivers Nen and Welland as they meet in Croyland, and from Wansford as the great road extends to Stupendestan, without the town of Stamford, and from Stupendestan to the nunnery in a straight line as far as the Welland, and also the nunnery itself.

In 1224 Henry III. confirmed this grant and added fourteen mansions in Stamford.

What Stupendestan means cannot be ascertained.

In some old deeds we find the following conveyances.

In 1298 mention is made of a house situated in Webster's gate near a tenement of Henry Faderman.

In 1399 the vicar of All Saints' in the Water-street gave away two houses in the street Est by the water abutting on the king's highway south and on the bank of the Welland north: his name was Laurence Hawvile.

In 1432 Robert Browe gave Richard Wilcoks of Staunford a messuage in the street called Est by the water between Thomas Corbys west and the king's highway leading to Burleigh east, and abutting on the king's highway north, and upon Martin's croft south, which messuage was Agnes Melton's.

In 1439 Richard Barker of Burleigh constituted William Ledys of Staunford taylor, for his attorney to deliver to John Smith of Burleigh priest a tenement in Hyegate.

In 1440 the same John Smith gave William Brown a messuage in the street called Hyegate, witness Richard Lee alderman of Stamford.

The same John Smith, in the same year, gave Robert Browe a tenement in Heygate, between a tenement of the nuns south, and a tenement of John Young north, abutting on

xth the king's highway west, and on Martin's croft east.

th In 1458 Robert Young of Staunford gave W. Tundur and W. Ole a garden in the street called Webstergate, between a garden of W. Pope south, and a tenement of the abbot of Peterborough in part, and a garden of Corpus Christi gild in part north, abutting on Webstergate east and the land of Nuns there west.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

W. Was first erected between 1133 and 1147 by Martin de Vecti abbot of Peterborough, who dedicated it to the saint of his own name, (L) on the same spot on which the present church stands.

E In 1156 Wm. Watervill abbot of Peterborough gave it to the Nuns as the charter expresses, "that they may have and possess it to their proper uses, and that out of the profits of it they may be more plentifully sustained."

But by way of acknowledgement, they were to pay annually ten shillings to Peterborough minster, and ever after this gift the nuns always presented a vicar to it.

In a letter of the bishop of Lincoln dated 1289, it appears that the vicar paid yearly two marks to the nuns, on condition that if the chapel of Burleigh in his parish ought to

have service performed in it, they should be at the charge of it.

About 1390 in an old manuscript, mention is made of a custom time out of mind of the parishoners male and female who belonged to St. Martins gild, assembling in this church every Martinmas-day where after service was performed and prayers put up for their brethren, sisters, and all benefactors, they met in a drinking room called St. Martin's gild-hall.

They had a bull to be used and sold for the profit of the fraternity; by this account, says Mr. Peck, it appears that the brethren and sisters of St. Martin's gild, had always a bull-running on Martinmas-day, a diversion for which the good people of Stamford, continues he, have a particular fondness. (M)

In the reign of Edward VI. this mixture of bull-running, tipling and popery was suppressed along with all other gilds, by order of the government: there had been an intention of suppressing them so long ago as the reign of Richard II. as they were thought to be nurseries of conspiracies and treasons against the government.

Opposite to the church there was formerly a chapel called Mary Magdalen's chapel.

The present church was built by Bp. Russell and others in the reign of Edward IV. (N)

In the second window from the bottom, on the north side of this church are a parcel of figures exhibiting, as Mr. Peck supposes, the poisoning and burial of some king or other great person, but who the same was, as we have no tradition to inform us, must be left to the enquiries of the curious.

In the east window of the south chancel is a yet more unaccountable piece of painting, being the figure of the devil holding a church in his claws, the steeple crocketed like that of All Saints', and, as it should seem, attempting to eat it. The meaning of this whimsical picture must also be left to farther enquiry.

In the upper windows of the middle aisle are divers escutcheons of arms of those persons, Mr. Peck thinks, who were at the charge of the painted glass in those windows representing sundry prophets and apostles.

The abbot of Peterborough's, the prior of Durham's, Flemmyng's, Rotheram's, and Roscel's arms are here delineated.

At the upper end of the north chancel stands a neat piece of work, being a cenotaph, if we consider it as erected to the memory of Richard Cecil esq; father of the lord treasurer Burleigh, for though the effigies of the said Richard is here set up, yet his body was not buried here, but at St. Margaret's Westminster; and a monument, if we consider it as erected to the memory of Jane wife of the

said Richard, her body lying buried in the vault under this chancel, just by her son the lord treasurer's coffin.

The Inscription.

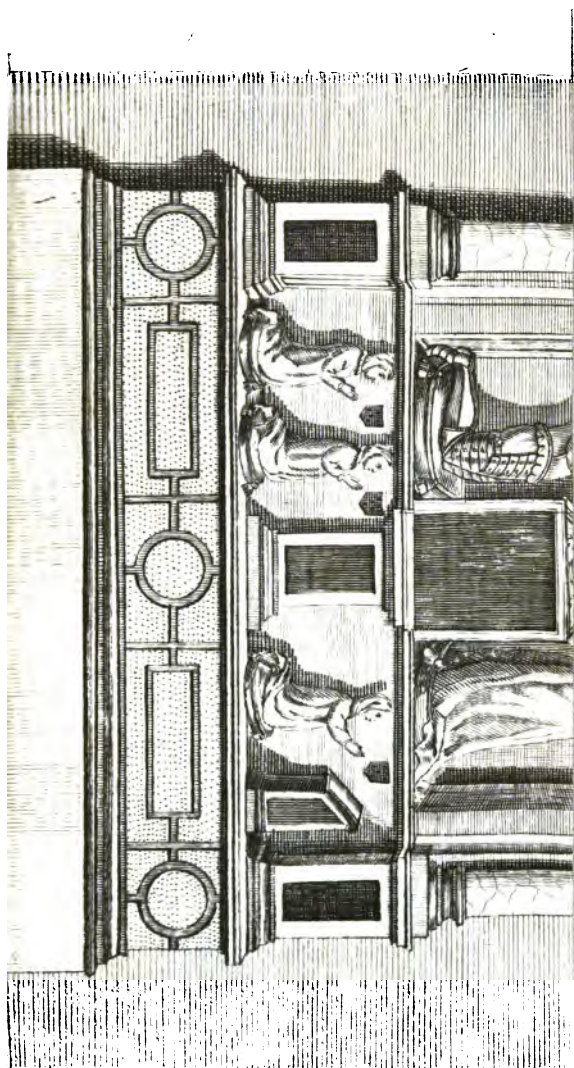
In happy memory of Richard Cecil, Esq; and Jane his wife. The said Richard was of the robes to K. Henry 8. and to K. Edward 6. he deceased the 19 of May 1552, & is interr'd in St. Margaret's Church in Westminster. He was Sonne to David Cecil of Stanford Esq. High Sherif of the County of Northampton in the 33. & 34. Years of Kinge H. 8. & is buried in St. George his Church in Stanford..

The said Jayne was Daughter & Heire of Wm. Heckington of Bourn in the County of Lincolne Esq. She lived 87. Years, whereof she continued a Widow 35 Yeares. She deceased the 10th. of March 1587. She was a very grave, religious, vertuous, & worthy Matron; & delighted exceedingly in the Works of Piety & Charity. She was crowned with much Honor & Comfort, & (by God his great Blessing) she lived to see her Children and her Children's Children, to the fourth & fift Generation, and that in a plentifull & honourable succession, being a happy Mother of that most Honorable Sir Wm. Cecil Knight of the noble Order of the Garter, Lo: Burghley, Lord high TREAS. of England, who lyeth here by her.

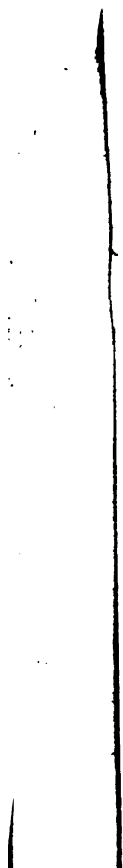
Margaret was first married to Roger Cave of Stanford Esqr. of whom is descended Sir Thomas Cave; and after to Ambrose Smith of Bosworth Esqn.

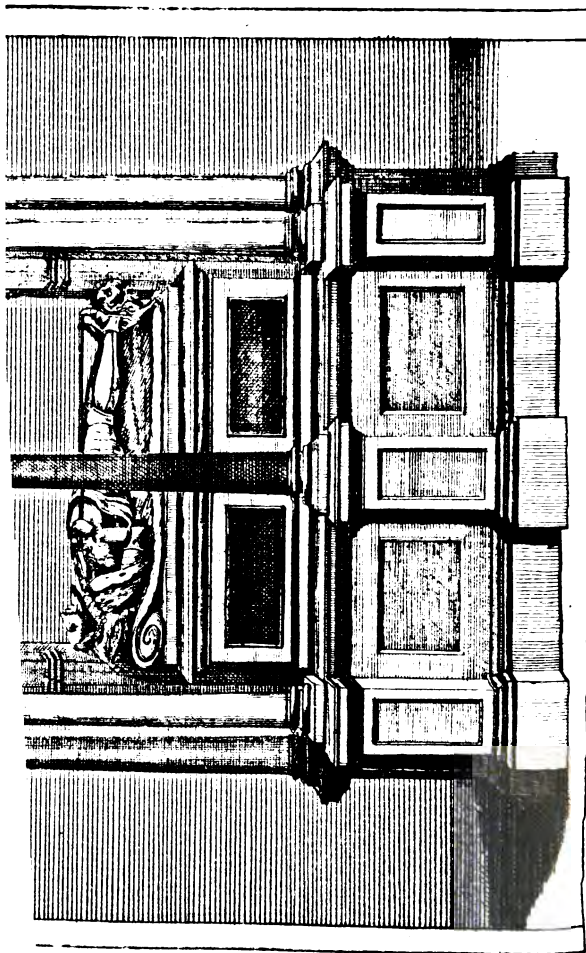
Elizabeth was first married to Robert Wingfield of Upton Esqr. of whom is descended Ser Robert Wingfield of Upton Knight; and after to Hugh Allington Esqr.

Anne married to Thomas Whyte of Tuxford Esqr. of whom is descended John Whyte Esqr.









Under an arch, between the middle and north chancels of the same church, is erected a curious monument of touch, porphyry, and other marble, set off with rich embellishments; on the north-side whereof is a Latin inscription, thus rendered by Mr. Beck :

Sacred to God most good & great, & to memory. The most honourable & far renowned Lord, William Cecil, (o) Baron of Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, President of the Court of Wards, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, privy counsellor to the most serene Elizabeth Queen of England, &c. & Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, under this Tomb awaits the second coming of Christ: Who, for the excellent endowments of his mind, was first made privy counsellor to Edward the sixth, king of England; afterwards to Queen Elizabeth: Under whom, being intrusted with the greatest & most weighty affairs of this kingdom, & above all others approved; in promoting the true Religion, & providing for the safety & honour of the commonwealth; by his Prudence, Honesty, Integrity, & great services to the nation he obtained the highest honors: & when he had lived long enough to nature, long enough to glory, but not long enough to his country, quietly fell asleep in Christ.

He had two wives: Mary, sister of Sir John Cheeke Knight, of whom he begat one son, Thomas, now Baron of Burghley; & Mildred, (p) daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke Knight, who bore to him Sir Robert Cecil Knight, privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, & President of the Court of Wards; Anne, married to Edward Earl of Oxford; & Elizabeth, to William Wentworth, eldest son of Baron Wentworth.

Against the north wall of the north chancel (below the monument of Richard Cecil Esq. and Jane his wife) is a most stately tomb of white and grey marble, erected for John earl of Exeter and Ann his lady, daughter of William earl of Devon. A work, in it's principal figures, surpassing almost any thing of the kind perhaps in the kingdom; for which reason I shall here add a brief description of it.

Raised on a black marble step, stands a sort of an altar of white marble, on which supported by four lions paws, stands a second sort of an altar sloping inwards into a plain broad table, whereon is the inscription. Above are the figures of the earl and his lady, in a cumbent posture, exquisitely done, all in one block of white marble, the earl leaning his right arm on a cushion of the same sort of marble, wrought with gilded embroidery, and thrown over an heap of books which appears under it.

In his habit he is represented like one of the old Romans; in his air, discoursing to his lady; whose effigies (placed nearer the wall behind him, and raised somewhat higher than his; on purpose to be seen with the greater advantage over it) appears with a pen in her right, and an open book in her left hand, rested upon her knee; as attending and ready to set down what her lord says.

Standing upon the lowest altar, on the right hand side of the tomb, is an exceeding large figure (all of one piece of white marble) representing Minerva, with a shield by her side, whereon is pourtrayed the Gorgon's head; in her right hand a spear; in her left a Palladium.

On the left, over against this beautiful statue, is a mournful, but most delicate representation of the same fabulous divinity, now done as Goddess of arts and sciences; resting her right elbow on a thick book placed at the earl's feet and leaning her head upon her hand, as lamenting the loss of her patron. Her left hand, hanging down by her side, is filled with a hammer, pencils and brushes, while, at her feet, appear, in an huddle, the compasses, rule, draughts, and other implements of art, all thrown by upon this sad occasion.

Behind and above the earl and his lady the monument forms a third sort of an altar, at each end whereof is placed a large urn with a gilded flame at the top.

In the middle of this third altar is a Void, over which (supported by two pieces of carving) a pyramid of grey marble ascends almost as high as the church roof. In the middle of the pyramid is a table of arms, Cecil, impaling Cavendish, done on a shield of white marble. Over all, for a finishing, is a large

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Cupid of white marble, holding in his hands a gilded snake, with the tail thrust into it's mouth, as an Emblem of Eternity. It has a Latin inscription which Mr. Peck has thus rendered :

Here lies buried, John Cecil, Baron of Burghley, Earl of Exeter, Son of the great Burghley's great Grandson, & in no wise unworthy of his renowned progenitor. For he adorned an excellent Genius with the best manners, & the best arts. Being well instructed in polite letters, he went abroad more than once ; And, from the most refined parts of Europe, brought home much knowledge of Antiquities, Languages, & civil affairs. Yet, when no man perhaps could either better adorn a court, or manage the public business, rather made choice of ease and retirement. He lived therefore at his own country seat elegantly, sumptuously, splendidly ; delighted with all genteel studies, to his friends affable & pleasant, to the poor bountiful, & of the laws, and church of England, ever a stout champion.

He had for wife, & the companion of his virtues, & travels, & in a manner of his studies, Ann, of the right noble house of Cavendish, daughter of William earl of Devon ; for the beauty of her body, ingenuity of her mind, & all those accomplishments which can any ways adorn a lady, famous ; Of whom he begat five children : happy in his spouse, & happy in his offspring ! But, among all the things which make life more blessed, being ever mindful of mortality, when he was in Italy, whilst he thoroughly examined & as curiously collected the works of choicest art, there he caused this monument to be made, where it could be most exquisitely done, for himself, & the most dear consort of his bed, & travels, & of all his cares.

He died
Aug. 29. 1700.

She died
June 18. 1709.

On the south side of the communion-table lies a stone with a Latin inscription thus rendered ;

Anthony Palmer esq; descended from an antient and honourable family in Northamptonshire, quietly rendered his soul to God and his body to his native dust, on January 21, 1706, aged 71.

Both in the uppermost window of the choir of this church, as also in many of the windows, and stone work in the body of the same, stands the paternal coat armour of the family of the TRIGGS, viz. Azure, 2 Chevrons, Or; between 3 Roses Argent : whereby we may suppose this family to have been benefactors to this church.

There is likewise the coat armour of the VINCENTS, which family were ancient lords of Bernack : the arms are Azure, 3 Greyhounds, couped 2 and 1, Or.

Also the arms of MATTHEW PARKER, sometime archbishop of Canterbury; the arms are Vert, three Conies Argent, 2 and 1, the same impaled to the arms of the archbishoprick.

There is in the same windows an ancient coat of arms, attributed by some heralds to Egbert a Saxon king; the Field is Jupiter, a Cross Patence Sol, this shews the antiquity of the church, which, says Howgrave, is a regular and elegant building; at the west end in the loft, continues he, is placed an

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organ; the roof is exceedingly neat, and the pillars are so lofty, and yet so slender, that I question whether any church in England has ever yet equalled it in this particular.

Against the wall, near the monument of John Earl of Exeter, is one with a Latin inscription to the memory of

EDWARD DETHE, Esq;

Signifying him to have been a Justice of the Peace in this parish, and to have undauntedly assisted those who were plundered in the civil war; that his wife Grizel Steward bore him twenty children; that two successive Earls of Exeter were great friends to him; that by uncommon temperance he arrived at extreme old age, when after being long afflicted with a palsy he died March 3, 1687, aged 77; and lastly, that Francis Hatcher, an infirm old man, piously inscribed the stone to his dear friend whom in a short time he was likely to follow.

Against one of the pillars on the north side is fixed another with a Latin inscription also, importing that John Earl of Exeter erected it to the memory of

WILLIAM WISSING,

an ingenious painter of Amsterdam, who lies near it, and that he was a disciple of the famous Lely,

He is compared to an early bunch of grapes, which because it is ripe sooner than the rest, is on that account first plucked from the vine; for he was snatched away in the flower of his age on September 10, 1687, aged 32.

The lord treasurer Burleigh gave the great tithes to this vicarage.

For Modern Monuments see the Present State.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In 1602 there died of the plague in St. Martin's and Wothorpe 166 persons.

In 1632 king Charles lay here as he as he passed into Scotland to receive the crown of that kingdom.

In 1696, October the twenty-eighth, king William lay at Mrs. Riley's house in this parish, and on the same evening went to see Burghley.

In 1723 a Roman Urn was dug up in the Water-street narrow at top and bottom, and bellying in the middle, made of bright glazed earth; it had three glazed casings with a sandy substance between them, so that it appeared like an urn within an urn divided only by a little sand. It was believed to be full of treasure, but the mason who found it could neither be induced by threats nor persuasions to own it.

DONATIONS.

The lady Dorothy Cecil, one of the daughters and coheirs of the lord Latimore, and wife to Thomas earl of Exeter, purchased and settled seventy-four acres of arable land, lea, and pasture, in Mininsby, Hareby, Enderby, Kirkby, and Claxby in the county of Lincoln; with a house built upon the said ground: also one close of pasture called Sheffield's close, containing by estimation fourteen acres, lying in Sutton-Marshes, in the county aforesaid: the rents and profits of which to be employed to the following uses, viz. For the placing poor boys and girls apprentices; for two proper persons to teach poor children to read English, and knit; and for such other allowances to the poor of the said parish, as the trustees shall think fit; which trustees are always to be nominated by the earls of Exeter.

The right honourable David earl of Exeter gave 50*l.* and the right honourable Elizabeth, dowager of the said earl, added 50*l.* more; both which sums were deposited, in the hands of the alderman of Stamford. The use of which was to provide bread to be distributed monthly to the poor of Stamford, and Stamford-Baron.

Mrs. Jane Cecil, by will gave 50*l.* for ever, to be let out to poor tradesmen in Stamford, and Stamford-Baron without interest,

Hugh Allington Esq. of Tinwell in the county of Rutland, gave by will 40l. to poor artificers in Stamford and Stamford-Baron; which money was paid into the hands of the alderman of Stamford.

Jane Sallet spinster of Huntingdon, gave a rent charge of 11s. 8d. for ever, to be issued out of her late dwelling; to be paid to the church wardens of this parish, upon Monday in Easter week, viz. 6s. 8d. (part thereof) for one sermon to be preached on the said Monday in this parish church; and 5s. the remainder of the aforesaid sum, to be distributed to fifteen poor persons of this parish, 4d. each.

Catherine Gregory of Easton, in the county of Northampton spinster, by her last will gave 3l. the interest of which was to be laid out in bread, to be distributed among the poor every Good-Friday.

Thomas Kettleborough, of this parish gentleman, settled three acres of arable land lying in the high fields of Stamford-Baron; the rents of which to be laid out in bread for the poor, and distributed every St. Thomas's day.

Margaret, relict of John Johnson gave 20s. the interest of which was to provide six two-penny loaves, to be given to six poor widows of the said parish, upon new-year's-day, year-

ly for ever: it being the day of the donor's birth.

Jeremiah Lawford gave 40s. the interest of which was yearly to be distributed among the poor.

Mrs. Margaret Lamb by her will gave two silver plates; and 5l. to buy more for the use of the communion service,

The right honourable Elizabeth countess dowager of Exeter, by her will gave 60l. the interest of which to be yearly distributed among the poor of this parish.

Mrs. Mary Walburge in 1725, gave two silver flaggons, and 10l. to buy more plate, for the use of the communion service.

St. Martin's is not subject to the government of Stamford, says Butcher, yet is joined to it in all taxes, subsidies, fifteenths, (c) and other payments to the state, amounting to the fifth part of a full mulct.

For farther Donations see the Modern Part.

The NUNNERY

Was seated on the ground whereon the castle had stood, which is at present called the Nuns' Farm which Mr. Truman rents of the Earl of Exeter, and was called also Little Wothorpe; the abbot of Peterborough was antiently lord of the manor, which

is thus described in the Conqueror's survey, the Latin is as rendered by Mr. Peck;

In Writorp Aluvin holds of the abby three virgates of land which belong to Witeringham; there are three focmen with one carrucate and an half, and four acres of meadow worth eight shillings.

Socmen were the foccage tenants within the extent of such a manor. (R)

This nunnery was of the order of St. Bennet, and was also often called the convent or priory of St. Michael from the name of their church.

It was founded in 1156 by William Waterville abbot of Peterborough, who also built a church there for them called St. Michael's; he collected forty virgins, but their number probably increased: they were to be subject to the abbots of Peterborough, who put in the nuns, the prioress and prior. They acknowledged their subjection by paying every Michaelmas a noble to the abbots for mending their books. Waterville, as was said before, page gave them the revenues of St. Martin's church; this donation was made before witnesses in St. Michael's church in Stamford; he also gave them the thirds of the revenue of St. Firmin's(s) church at Thurlby, for which they paid annually a noble of silver, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas, to Peterborough abby, and they henceforth

always presented a vicar to this church, but now the provost and fellows of Eaton college present the vicar.

In 1170 Richard Humet, lord of Stamford, gave them St. Andrew's church in Stamford, at the request of William de Colville baron of Bytham; this donation was made in the hall of Stamford, and the nuns always afterwards presented a vicar to this church.

William Humet, his son, gave them annually ten marks out of this lordship.

Achard of Stamford gave them All Saints' church in Stamford, and they ever after presented a vicar to it.

About 1190 lord Hamon Peche gave them the tythes of St. John's church at Corby.

About 1195 Ascelina Waterville gave them half the revenue of Upton chapel for the use of their kitchen; she also gave them the third of the above Corby church and five bovates of land in Corby field near Swafield wood, towards keeping the anniversary of her death.

Her married sister Matilda de Diva gave them more of the above chapel and church; she gave her maid Adelicia de Capeni a bovate of land and some houses in Corby which the maid after gave also to the nuns. Matilda's seal to this donation is in the possession of the earl of Exeter, and represents a whole

female figure standing, holding a flower in her right hand; a robe falls from the crown of her head behind to her feet, with this inscription round the verge, *Sigillum Matildis de Diva*.

William Humet's wife Lucy gave them half a mark of silver out of her lands at Bredcroft towards keeping the anniversary of her death; she afterwards gave them another half mark out of Bredcroft; the original deed is in the possession of the earl of Exeter.

King John gave them yearly a load of thorns or dead roots out of his forest at Cliff. There is a tradition that this monarch had a house at Cliff, hence it was called *Cliff Regis*; and either he or some of his successors had spacious fish-pools there; the grounds of which still retain the name of the Great and Little Fish-pools.

In this king's reign lord Wm. Langvale gave them St. Clement's church in Scogate.

Hugh, son of the above Maud de Diva, confirmed his mother's grant to them.

Notwithstanding all these gifts, in 1226 they were poor, for in this year the bishop of Lincoln, in consideration of their poverty, as he expresses himself, confirmed them in all their possessions.

In 1228 Richard brother of Henry III. sent letters of protection to the sheriff of Rutland in their behalf.

Wm. earl Warren lord of Stamford who died in 1240, gave them 40s. every Michaelmas, out of his mill at Wakefield for the use of their kitchen.

Another lord Hamon Peche who died in 1241, gave them more of Corby church: this deed is in the earl of Exeter's hands,

About this time Alice de Waterville widow, gave them a virgate of land with a toft and a croft at Ashby in Northamptonshire, worth eight shillings a year, for the keeping of the anniversary of her and her daughter Cecily's death.

The original of this deed and the seal too, is also in the hands of the same earl.

In 1284 they were fallen into extreme poverty, and as alienations and appropriations of parish churches were iniquitous and shameful, so when the bishop of Lincoln confirmed them in their share of Corby church, he apologises for it by saying that he grants it to their tearful cries with which they continually weary him, and to their great poverty which almost extends to the misery of extreme want.

In 1296 three of the nuns were excommunicated for laying violent hands on another nun in the same house, called Emma of Eston, i. e. Easton. (T)

In 1539 their house was dissolved.

There are several traditions both of the beauty of the Nuns' church and the stately

remains pulled down, says Mr. Peck, in the memory of man.

The man who threw down the first stone was killed, and another had his leg miserably shattered.

Nuns were usually consecrated by the bishop or prior, who covered them with a veil, the abbess, on pain of excommunication, not daring to attempt it.

Formerly twenty-five, but now twelve years of age are thought sufficient for them to take upon them their vow. On the day of their admission they are dressed in their richest apparel, presented to the bishop with music playing, and tapers burning before them, and all other imaginable pomp and splendor. But when they arrive at the altar they are stripped of all their glorious clothes, and 'tis almost impossible to imagine what haste some of these young creatures make to put on themselves the habit of a nun; that done, the bishop puts on the veil and generally expresses himself in these words, *AUDI, FILIA, &c.* which are so well translated, says Mr. Peck, by our old despised English poet, John Hopkins, that I beg leave to insert them.

O daughter, take good heed,
Incline and give good ear;
Thou must forget thy kindred all,
And father's house most dear.

Then shall the king desire
Thy beauty fair and trim;
For why, He is the lord thy God,
And thou must worship him.

to which the people saying, Amen, the veil is cast over her, and the religious women and virgins present salute and embrace her. After which, the bishop praying for and blessing her, she is conducted to her cell.

The lands of this nunnery reverting to the crown were, by queen Elizabeth granted to William Cecil, baron of Burghley, in whose posterity it still continues.

In 1396 Edmund duke of York lord of Stamford, being at Stamford, granted them letters of protection, which deed, with a curious impression of his seal, is in the hands of the earl of Exeter.

BURLEIGH.

The earliest account that we meet with in Peck is, that Leofric abbot of Peterborough, in 1063, bought it of king Edward for eight marks of gold.

In Doomsday book it is thus described :

In Burglea tenet Goisfridus tres virgatas terre de abbate.

Terra est 11 carrucatarum, in dominio est una ; et 111 servi, et vij villani cum 1 bordario : habent 1 carrucatum. Ibi sex acra prati, et iij acra silvar. Valuit x solidos ; modo xl solidos. *f. 2.*

In Burgle Goisfrid holds 3 virgates of land of the abbot, all the lands amounts to 2 carrucates, one is in demesne and 3 servants and 7 villains with one bordarius: they have one carrucate there are 6 acres of meadow and 10 acres of wood formerly let for 10 shillings now for 40 shillings.

Hugo Candidus says that in Burlee the chief tenant is Geoffry de Winton. William of Burglee holds three hides and one virgate and a half in Northamptonscire, to wit in Burgelee and Armistone.

In 1145 Geoffry of Winchester had Armes-tun and Burghley in fee.

In 1325 Matilda lady of Burghley and owner of it's manor had a son named Peter, who when he came to be lord of Burghley sold the manor to Robert Wyks.

In 1329 Edward III. granted to Peter de Burghley and his heirs free warren in all their demesne lands not within the bounds of the forest.

In 1360 Thomas Spofford vicar of St. Andrews in Stamford and others, entailed the lands of Robert Wyks lord of Burghley to the children of the said Robert successively, viz. Edmund, Nicholas and Thomas, which last was lord of Burleigh and had a numerous issue. (v)

In 1397 Richard II. granted to Baldwin Harrington and Richard Furneys in fee, all the lands and tenements in Burghley which

lately belonged to Arundel archbishop of Canterbury. There is frequent mention of Burghley chapel in old deeds.

October 28, 1685, king William went to see the house and so much pleased was his majesty with the building and fine paintings, that he went again the next morning to have a second view of them.

Indeed, says Howgrave, it is a feat, truly noble and magnificent; the fabric is stately and regular, adorned with turrets and cupolas, and however antient the architecture is, appears with a surprizing grandeur, and is universally allowed to have a marvellous effect upon the eye in prospect. We behold in the great court the three Greek orders of pillars, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, regularly disposed above one another.

On the inside, the many noble rooms of state, the rich and excellent furniture, the beds, screens, cabinets, and delicate collection of sea shells, and divers other remarkable curiosities both of art and nature, are the subject of every ingenious and inquisitive person's admiration: but in a more especial manner the pieces of Painting, performed by several of the most celebrated masters, those particularly which this noble earl's grandfather collected in Italy with great skill and expence,

Experienced travellers have affirmed that they met with nothing either in Italy or France that exceeded them. The cieling painting by Verrio (v) is inimitably curious : every chimney in the house, though very numerous, is fronted with marble of a different vein, and the carved work about the chimney pieces, which is in imitation of fruit and birds is equal to life.

Among the several valuable pieces of sculpture, the most surprizing of any is the statue of Andromeda chained to a rock, with the sea monster ready to devour her, all of one entire block of marble. The gardens, canals, vistas and the principal avenues render it the most desirable and stateliest seat in England.

WOTHORPE.

In 947 Turketill, king Edred's lord chancellor, gave the manor of Wothorpe to the monks of Croyland, so that the abbot of Croyland was lord of the manor, and it was called Great Wothorpe to distinguish it from Little Wothorpe where the Nunnery stood.

The Latin description of it in Doomsday book is thus translated by Mr. Peck ;

In Wridthorp S. Guthlac had and hath one hide and an half towards paying tax, the whole is two carrucates, one carrucate is in demesne and eleven villains and eleven bordarers with two carrucates. There are three acres of meadow and one mill, which are let for five shillings but are worth forty shillings. In the same

book is mentioned that the abbot of Peterborough held two hides of lands here of the abbot of Croyland, and Richard Humet lord of Stanford half a hide.

In 1109 Joffrid, abbot of Croyland, sent three monks here to whom he gave the whole village, several acres of land, a water-mill, and the fishery of the pool, and of his whole river, also fourteen natives (w) in the village, and all the lands that they possessed &c. so that there was soon a small monastery here, being a cell to that of Croyland: one of these monks, viz. the prior, was a very learned person; they frequently preached to the Stamfordians against Judaism, taught their youth, and procured contributions for rebuilding Croyland abbey lately burnt.

As there was a college here called All Saints' college, which, at its suppression, was valued at 11. 19s. 4d.; perhaps this was the cell of these monks.

There was, about the same time, a small Nunnery here of the order of St. Benedict, but a great plague raging in England in 1349 killed several, and the prioress and all the rest of the nuns, save one, fled, so that it soon after fell into great poverty, and for these reasons in 1354, it was united to the Nunnery at Little Wothorpe.

Thomas Holland earl of Kent, and Joan his wife were the patrons of these nuns of

Great Worthop; both these were buried in the Grey Friary. (See page 28.)

There was a village with a parish church there, and the church belonged to them, so that after the union of this priory with that of Little Wothorpe the revenues of that church and of the old priory belonged to the latter, but these were obliged to find a minister to perform duty in it, and the bishop of Lincoln ordered that the above revenues should be applied only to the use of the nuns who were sick in the infirmary of the house; and to buy provisions for the cook, and for no other purpose whatsoever; how long the church remained is unknown, but perhaps till 1540, as there was then a small village here.

The mansion house here was built by Thomas Cecil first Earl of Exeter, which had a little walled park, and though the house is not very small, (for after the restoration it was large enough to hold the duke of Buckingham and his family for some years) yet so mean did it appear in comparison to the other, that it's founder pleasantly said that "he built it only to retire to out of the dust, while his great house of Burghley was a sweeping."

NOTES on CHAPTER X.

(A) *Mr. Pack* for the *Butts* writes the *Abutts*, imagining it to be so called, I suppose, from it's abutting on or adjoining the town, but I rather think it should be written *Butts*, and had it's name from bow-shooting there, for when bows were used in battle, men frequently met and exercised their skill by shooting at marks called *Butts*.

(B) *St. Martin's* High Street does not run due north and south, but south-east and north-west.

(C) The word *villain* did not then, as now, convey an idea of moral turpitude, but the *Britons*, whom the *Saxons* had subdued were called by them *villains*, because they lived chiefly in villages, and were only their slaves, belonging, together with their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of his cattle.

They were of two sorts regardant and gross; the former belonged to the manor or land and therefore not transferrible; the latter belonged to their *Saxon* lord and therefore were transferrible.

(D) *Bordarers Bordenii* is derived from the French word *Borde* a cottage, and were those who held a house with a little land annexed to it for husbandry larger than a cottage.

(E) *Northamptonshire* was formerly written *Nordbamtunscire*, but the first syllable is omitted in *Doomsday* book. See page 203.

(F) St. *Ægydius* or *Giles* was born at *Asbens* about the year 700, and coming to *France* was made abbot of *Nismes*.

(G) The leprosy was once so frequent that there was scarcely a town of note but what had a leper house belonging to it, yet, what is very extraordinary, it is now almost vanished from *Europe*, while, on the contrary, the small and great pox make great ravages, which were then unknown, the former being imported from *Africa*, the latter from *America*. Hail commerce! as the Commissary says.

The disappearance of the leprosy is, by medical writers, imputed to the frequent use of the diuretic herb tea, and the wearing of linen next the skin, for the antients were ignorant of tea, and by wearing woollen next the skin the perspirable matter, by long lodging in it through seldom washing, became noxious. It is thought that the frequent washings ordered by *Moses* were more on account of health than religion.

(H) The knights of the *Holy Sepulchre* were also called knights *hospitallers* and knights of St. *John of Jerusalem*; the order began in 1099 and suppressed in 1540: they had 19,000 lordships and manors in *Christendom* belonging to them.

The chief rent which several houses in this town and elsewhere pay to St. *Sepulchre's* parish in *London* is so paid, I imagine, because such houses belonged to these knights. *Weever* says that they wore on a black robe a badge of five crosses representing the five wounds of our Saviour, though others say that the *Jerusalem* cross had eight points, hence such houses had iron crosses on their tops with so many points.

(I) *Miss Fuller* and *Mr. Judd* apothecary and *Accoucher* live on the spot where St. *Sepulchre's* stood, as did also *Edward Deth* esq; whose monument is in St. *Martin's* church; and since *Mary Magdalen's* chapel was but little higher in the street, it is likely that the whole ground between the *George* inn and the opening that leads to *Wetherpo* has been used for sepulture;

what renders this probable is, that several human bones have, in the memory of man, been dug up in the very street, near the foundation of the former old houses that stood south of St. Sepulchre's and north of the above chapel.

After the destruction of the *Presbyterians'* chapel, (see page 159) the government, to prevent farther eruptions, saddled us a long time with *Honeywood's* dragoons; a Mr. *Wildman* at that time kept the *George* inn of whom one Mr. *Bolton* rented the tap.

It was then customary for the *Jacobites* to drink to queen *Ann's* memory kneeling and bare kneed; while Mr. *Bolton* was in this act one of the dragoons plunged his sword into him which instantly killed him; on a sudden an innumerable rabble surrounded the inn armed with all sorts of domestic weapons, broke all it's windows, and threatened to demolish it utterly unless the delinquent was given up, but the villain escaped out of the back gate.

The present front was built since that time.

(κ) *Gretford* church was also dedicated to St. *Thomas à Becket* commonly called *Thomas of Canterbury*.

Matthew Paris says that Tuesday was ever a remarkable day to him, on a Tuesday he was made archbishop, on a Tuesday he was banished, on a Tuesday he returned from banishment, on a Tuesday he was murdered, on a Tuesday he gained the palm of martyrdom; on a Tuesday, fifty years after his death, his body received the honour of translation.

People of all ranks, not only from all parts of *England* but from the continent also, made a pilgrimage to his shrine, much as the *Turks* once in their lives make a pilgrimage to *Mecca*, and they were looked upon as not over devout who had not visited it. *Chaucer* says

fro every shire's end
Of *England* to *Canterbury* they wend.

The company during their long journey thither used to amuse themselves with telling tales, and from thence we call a long story a *Canterbury tale*.

Out of a multitude of miracles performed by this holy man I shall only mention one — In our historian *P. Virgil* we read that being reputed the king's enemy, he became so despised and hated, that as he was riding through *Stroud* in *Kent* the inhabitants cut off his horse's tail, but by this act they became a perpetual reproach, all those who descended from that generation being born with tails like beasts.

I cannot learn whether any of this caudiferous generation exist there at present.

From the above, as a sample, the unlettered reader may perceive what a mass of corruption the *Roman* religion is. It is hard indeed to say whether the impudence of the clergy was greater in forging, or the stupidity of the laity in swallowing a lie of such a magnitude.

The father of this turbulent priest was a *London* merchant, his mother a *Syrian* woman; *Henry II.* advanced him first to the chancellorship and then to the primacy of *Canterbury*, but he was scarcely warm in his seat when, like too many of all religions, mistaking a fiery spirit for holy zeal, he gave his sovereign immense trouble, for which in process of time he got his brains knocked out at the altar and a sainthood from the pope.

In an antique illumination in the *Cottonian* library *Becket* is depicted as disputing with his sovereign. Another represents his murder and him holding up his arm to ward the blow of the sword, both of which are engraved by *Strutt* in his *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*.

In his time bishops refused ecclesiastical offenders to be tried by the laws of the land, and only inflicted some slight penance or fine, so that the most profligate ruffians crowded into the lower order of the clergy, and committed what robberies, rapes and murders they thought fit.

A priest had debauched a lady and afterwards publicly murdered her father, yet *Becket* would not suffer this monster to be given up for trial.

Howel Dda prince of *Wales* who died in the year 946 ordered an odd kind of punishment for a rape, for he who committed one and denied it, and it was then proved, was obliged to pay as many shillings as would cover the woman's posteriors; this the reader will quickly perceive to have been a very unequal law, since some men would be obliged to pay as many more shillings as others.

The modern expression of *Benefit of Clergy* in felonies not capital came from the above custom of clergymen when convicted of felony, claiming to be delivered over to their ordinary to clear themselves, which was granted; government also, to encourage learning, ordained that such persons as were found guilty of certain felonies, for the first time, should not suffer death provided they could read a verse or two in a *Latin* book, in a *Gothic* black character, commonly called a *neck verse*, which if the criminal did, the ordinary called out to the court that he read like a clergyman, and he was therefore only burnt in the hand.

Yet after the year 1400, says *Anderson*, there was so little learning in the nation that there were bishops who did not know their letters, so that in some synodical subscriptions these words are to be found, "As my lord bishop cannot write himself, at his request I have subscribed."

(L) *St. Martin* was a soldier, and after taking orders he built the first monastery in *France*, made bishop of *Tours* in that kingdom and died in the year 400; the *French* used to carry his helmet in their army to encourage them and to procure victory; he is the patron of *Vintners*, and his day was the antient quarter day, the other three being *Candlemas*, *Whitsuntide*, and *Lammas* or *August* the first.

(M) I should be very sorry to offend the inhabitants of *St. Martin's*, nay as I am a native of the parish I

should be naturally supposed to have a predilection for it, yet I cannot so easily allow them to have had the honour of an annual bull running, the original *Latin* not implying it, the words of which are only *qui taurus buteretur et venderetur*, which Mr. Peck himself has rendered, *which bull should be used and sold*, but why he should from thence positively infer a bull running, is quite on the wrong side of my comprehension, for it is highly probable that so remarkable a circumstance would have been mentioned in the manuscript.

(N) *John Russell* was installed bishop of *Lincoln* in 1480, and as *Edward IV.* died in 1483 so *St. Martin's* church cannot be more than 305 nor less than 302 years old; he was also lord chancellor, and chancellor of *Oxford* university. If any should think it strange that a bishop of *Lincoln* should assist the building of a church in the diocese of *Peterborough*, he may be informed that the bishoprick of *Peterborough* did not then exist, both that and *Oxford* being carved out of *Lincoln* diocese in 1541, which is the reason that the bishops of the latter had the authority over all the religious houses in *Northamptonshire* which are mentioned in *Peck's Annals*.

This *John Russell* built also the bishop of *Lincoln's* palace at *Bugden*.

The figure in the church window of the devil flying away with an unknown church has long disappeared, and who it was that ran away with the devil is also unknown.

The painted glass in the large eastern and the four other wired windows was so disposed nearly thirty years since by an artist employed by the earl of *Exeter*; the glass, of which the small chequered squares were formed, being stained at *Burleigh*.

Some of the old painted glass belonging to the church, with some brought from *Swape* in *Yorkshire*, and others from *Warwickshire*, which lord *Brooke* gave the earl, were then arranged and surrounded with the stained squares picturewise as we now see them.

Painting on glass came into *England* about the reign of *Henry III.* who began his reign in 1216; the best glass paintings in this kingdom are in *York minster*, the priory of great *Malvern* in *Worcestershire*, and in *Fairford* church near *Gloucester*; the latter was taken in a ship bound for *Rome* by *John Fons* esq; in *Henry VIIth's* reign; *Fons* built the church for it's sake, and it furnished twenty windows, in one is the devil driving an old woman to hell in a wheelbarrow: *Albert Durer* or *Hans Holbein* are thought to be the designers.

(o) Some account of this consummate statesman lord *Burghley* was given page 184; he was descended from a family settled in *Wales*, the first we read of being *Robert Sisfili* who in the time of *William Rufus* helped to conquer *Glamorganshire*; but *Versfegan* thinks that the name was derived from the Roman *Cætilii*.

His diligence and memory were so prodigious, that though in term time he frequently received an hundred petitions daily, yet on the next morning in going to the hall, when any of the petitioners came for an answer he quickly remembered the subject and gave them an answer.

He was deemed so firm a support to the protestant religion that he was twice attempted to be assassinated on that account.

He was confined in the tower a year and half as one of the friends of the duke of *Somerset*.

A writer of his life, who knew him well, says that he was of a merry disposition, but what is seldom the concomitant of such a disposition, his temper was so equal that he was never seen elated with good nor depressed by bad accidents: these enviable qualities of the mind were very conducive to that longevity which he attained.

One of his maxims is so remarkable that it is frequently quoted by political writers, viz. That *England* could never be undone but by a parliament.

Indeed among the many of his maxims recorded in his life there seems to be only one that can be contro-

verted; viz. "A state can never be safe where two religions are tolerated"—this is contradicted by long experience in every protestant state, and our own government made so light of it that it has lately countenanced the most intolerant religion in the universe, the members of which also acknowledge a head paramount to the state although born in it.

But properly speaking there never were but two religions in the nation, viz. *Christianity* and *Judaism*, all the others being only different modes of worship of the same religion, about which there is frequently as much animosity as though one of the parties were *Mahometans*.

(P) *Mildred* his second wife, though only twenty two years of age when she married, yet understood *Greek* so well as to translate *Cbrysofom*.

(Q) Fifteenths or tenths were the real fifteenth or tenth part of the subjects' moveables, first granted to *Henry II.* for the croisade. In the reign of *Edward III.* they were reduced to a certainty by the cities, boroughs and townships being rated according to their value then, which fifteenth amounted to 29,000*l.* and ever after kept that proportion though money got more plentiful, every parish then knowing what sum to raise.

In the *Desiderata Curiosa* we read of *Trinity* chapel in *St. Martin's*, and that besides *St. Thomas's* chapel on the bridge there was also over the same bridge *St. John's* chapel; the lands belonging to all these were called Chapel lands.

(a) *Soccage* tenants were freeholders who paid a yearly rent instead of performing knights' services.

(s) *St. Firmin* was the first bishop of *Amiens* in France and suffered martyrdom in the year 287, as did *St. Crispin* also.

(r) An old poet introduces a Friar thus relating a Nunnery quarrel;

I was sometyme a frere and the convent's gardiner,
I have an aunt a nun and an abbess both,
I have been coke in her kitchin and her convent served
Many moneths with hem and with monks both,
I was the prioress potager (1) and other pore ladies,
They made hem jowts (2) of jangling: that dame
Jone was a bastard,

And dame *Clarence* a knight's daughter, a cuckold
was her fire,

And dame *Pernak* a priest's file, (3) prioress was she
never,

For she had child in cherry time, al our *chapter* hit
wift, (4)

Of wicked words then *Wrath* their speech made,
Till thou lieft, and thou lieft, lopen (5) out at once,
And either hit other under the cheka,

Had they had knives by Christ either had killed other
But if I tel any tales thei taken them together

And make me fast on *Fridays* on bread and water;
I am challenged in *Chapter* house as I a child were,
And balaced on the bare ars.

It is not easy to say whether the poet's expression of the ladies' quarrel be the politest.

Wilson an historian writes that when in 1626 he was with the *English* army in *Cleveland*, the soldiers in casting up their intrenchments near a *Nunnery* dug up many large butter pots that had a child in each, some newly dead, others consumed to the bones, the said babes being conceived by the religious sisters, I suppose, after a long and terrible conflict with *Satan*,

Oft is, by *Satan* and by *Sin*,

Sore buffeted the man within. — *Kenrick*.

Tace widow of *Edwin* king of *Northumberland* was the first *English* nun, and the first nunnery was at *Bark-*

(1) maker of broth. (2) taunts. (3) daughter, from filia.
(4) it knew. (5) leaped out.

ing in *Sussex* founded by *Erkenwald* bishop of *London*, wherein he placed *Benedictines* or black nuns.

The strictest order of Nuns is that of *St. Clara* which is the order of *St. Francis* and wear grey clothes like his friars, she living at the same time and born in the same town that he was born, and was the first nun of that order: they are called the poor *Claras*.

The *Mechlin* face is chiefly made by seven or eight hundred *Beguine* nuns who live in *Mechlin*, and taking no vows may quit their confinement and marry.

Abbeesses used to sit in our parliaments; in one held in the year 694, says *Speelman*, they sat and deliberated; and several subscribed the decrees made in it. They sat, says *Ingulphus*, in that held in the year 855. In the reigns of *Henry III.* and *Edward I.* four were summoned to parliament, viz. those of *Shaftsbury*, *Barking*, *Winchester* and *Wilton*. *Tit. Hon.* p. 729, and *Whitelock's* Notes, vol. I. p. 479.

A melancholy thing it is to reflect how much the sex is sunk in dignity since this æra, for a large corpulent abbess in her parliamentary robes might cut a very respectable figure among the peers of old: What a precious morsel for an antiquary would one of their speeches prove!

Even so late as the latter end of the sixteenth century we find the sex still preserving some power in the state, for in 1572 *Dorothy Pachington* widow appointed two burgesses for *Aylesbury*, as appears from the return preserved in the *Rolls* chapel, wherein she says, "I ratify and approve whatever they shall do as much as if I were in the parliament myself." Well said *Dorothy*.

Now, alas, the low amusements of tea and cards engross their time, which I imagine were introduced into the kingdom by some state *Machiavels*, who envying their talents hit upon this mode of turning their attention from national objects.

(v) This *Thomas Wykes* had a son named *Garvis* who was chief magistrate of *Stamford* in 1401, (see

page 210), and owned the manor of *Burleigh*, as did also *Henry* grandson of *Garvis* who was vicar of *All Saints'* and died in 1508, (see page 245.) After whose death his cousin *Margaret* sold the manor to *Richard Cecil* father of Sir *Wm. Cecil* who was created baron of *Burghley* in 1571 and erected the present house, on the chapel spire of which is cut the date 1585. In one of his letters dated the same year he says "My house of *Burleigh* is of my mother's inheritance who liveth and is the owner thereof and I but a farmer, and for the building there I have set my walls upon the old foundation, indeed I have made the rough stone walls to be square, and yet one side remaineth as my father left it me."

This is the eastern side wherein are the chapel, (not it's spire,) hall, steward's parlour and kitchen.

The upper seat on the left hand side of the chapel was called queen *Elizabeth's* seat from her sitting there during divine service.

Burleigh was sometimes written *Burley* sometimes *Burwell*.

(v) *Verrio* was much employed in this nation by the nobility; he painted the hall and chapel at *Chatsworth* and also several pieces in *Windsor* castle in the reign of *Charles II.* some of which he was ashamed of when he grew old; he drew the housekeeper one of the furies, and among the spectators of *Christ's* healing the sick he has painted himself in a long peruke; he also put one of the earl's maid servants, who had offended him, into his picture of Hell at *Burleigh*.

From his being frequently employed in cieling painting was, I imagine, one reason why *Pope* called his figures "*Verrio's* sprawling saints."

The great dining room, called by *Young* the bow-window room, was painted by *La Guerre*.

The marble statue of *Andromeda* was done by *Peter Monet* of *Besancon*.

After king *William* was tired with walking about in the house, meeting one of the earl's servants on the stairs he asked him for a horse to ride about the gardens, but the man not knowing his majesty refused him.

I imagine that this worthy *Dutchman*, who disregarded dress, and besides was not of much dignity in person, did not appear to this mortal as a person of any sort of consequence, *At ingenium ingens inculto latebat hoc sub corpore*, for he was one of the best princes that have swayed the *British* sceptre.

From his taciturnity he was called in *Holland* the silent man; and from his youth to the hour of death he bore a rooted aversion to *Louis XIV.*

At the battle of the *Boyn* it was said that he was shot by a musket ball near the collar bone, and what is very remarkable, though he had been long oppressed with an *Asthma* it left him during the continuance of the wound and returned after it was healed.

His majesty lay in the house wherein *Dr. Jackson* now resides.

A very uncommon accident once happened at *Burleigh*; in the *Desiderata Curiosa* we read that "a servant dreaming his lord called him, ran to the window instead of the door, and tumbled headlong from the top of the house, yet escaping the broad slabs lying along the sides of the house, he fell on the grass plat unhurt." I should imagine however that he must have been thoroughly awakened.

When the hill, over which the old road ran in a straight line from the great western gate to the house, was lowered, there was dug up not far the house, a stone coffin wherein the very bones were reduced to dust, neither was there any inscription upon it.

There is a large and excellent collection of Paintings in this house; *Christ* blessing the elements by *Carlo Dolci*, † *Seneca's* death by *Jordanus*, and a *Venus Anadyomene* by *Titian*, are accounted eminently capital. *Apelles* painted the latter subject and his picture sold for 19.375l.

† *Arthur Young* says *Carlo Dolci*, but in the *Desiderata Curiosa* it is said that *Giovanni Battista* was the artist.

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Here is also a compleat series of *Papal* medals which the present earl procured in one of his voyages into *Italy*.

In the drawing room is a chimney glass of one plate, says *Young*, that measures 7 feet by 4.

The following are the dimensions of some of the rooms according to the same author.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| The Dressing room, | — | 27 feet by 18. |
| Drawing room | — | 30 — 27. |
| Dining room, | — | 40 — 25. |
| Billiard room, | — | 33 — 21. |
| Bow-window room, | | 45 — 33. |
| Chapel, | — | 33 — 21. |

The *Arms* of the earls of *Exeter* are Barry of ten, argent and azure ; over all 6 escutcheons, 3, 2, and 1, sable, each charged with a lion rampant of the field.

Crest. On a *chapeau*, gules, turned up, ermine 2 garbs, § or, supported by 2 lions, that on the dexter side, argent, on the sinister, azure.

Supporters. Two lions ermine.

Motto. *Cor unum via una* ; i. e. One heart one way.

It is remarkable that these should be the only *Arms* among all the nobility of this kingdom whose crest has supporters.

(w) Natives *natiwi* were the villains children, (see page 294) and so-called because they were born on their lord's estate ; the word knave originated from this, signifying only a servant, as does the knave in a pack of cards. In *Wickliff's* translation of the Bible there is said to be this expression " Paul a knave of " Jesus Christ."

A male child by old writers is also called a knave child ; the poet *Gower* says " A knave child between " them two they gate." And in *Exodus* I. 16, of the above translation it is written " If it be a knave child."

§ A Garb, in Heraldry, means a sheaf of wheat or any other grain, and is an emblem of plenty.

HIST. of SAINT MARTIN's. 307

St. Guthlac was abbot of *Croyland*, and as he frequently used to flog himself he was always painted or sculptured with a whip in his hand.

(x) *Thomas* first earl of *Exeter* was the first nobleman who was advanced to the title of Earl of the principal city while another had the dignity of Earl of the same county, for *Charles Blount* was then earl of *Devonshire*.

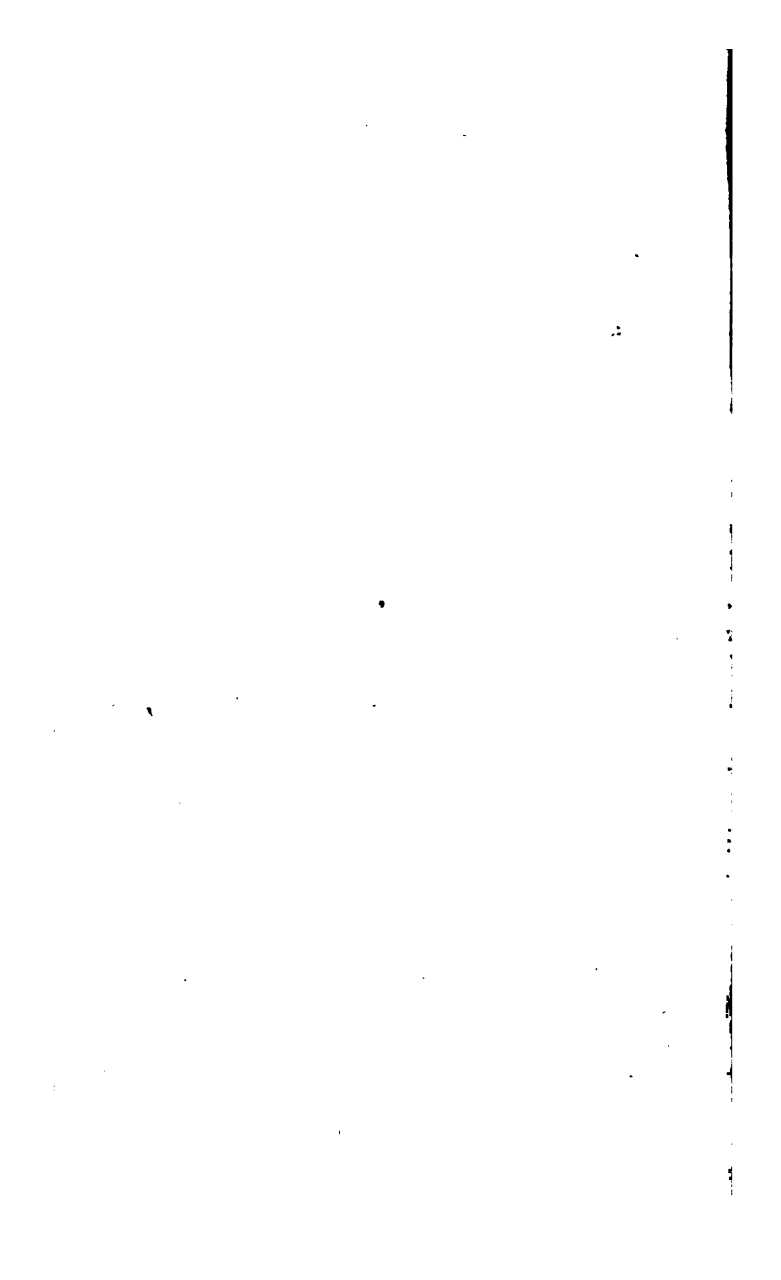
On *April 9, 1722*, died in *Wotborp* house *John* earl of *Exeter*, uncle to the present earl, who was not married. At that time there was much water in the ponds near the house, and he taking cold by fishing died in a few days of a mortification in his bowels.

The house being much decayed, the body of it was pulled down by the present earl, and it's materials employed in building the stables at *Burleigh*.

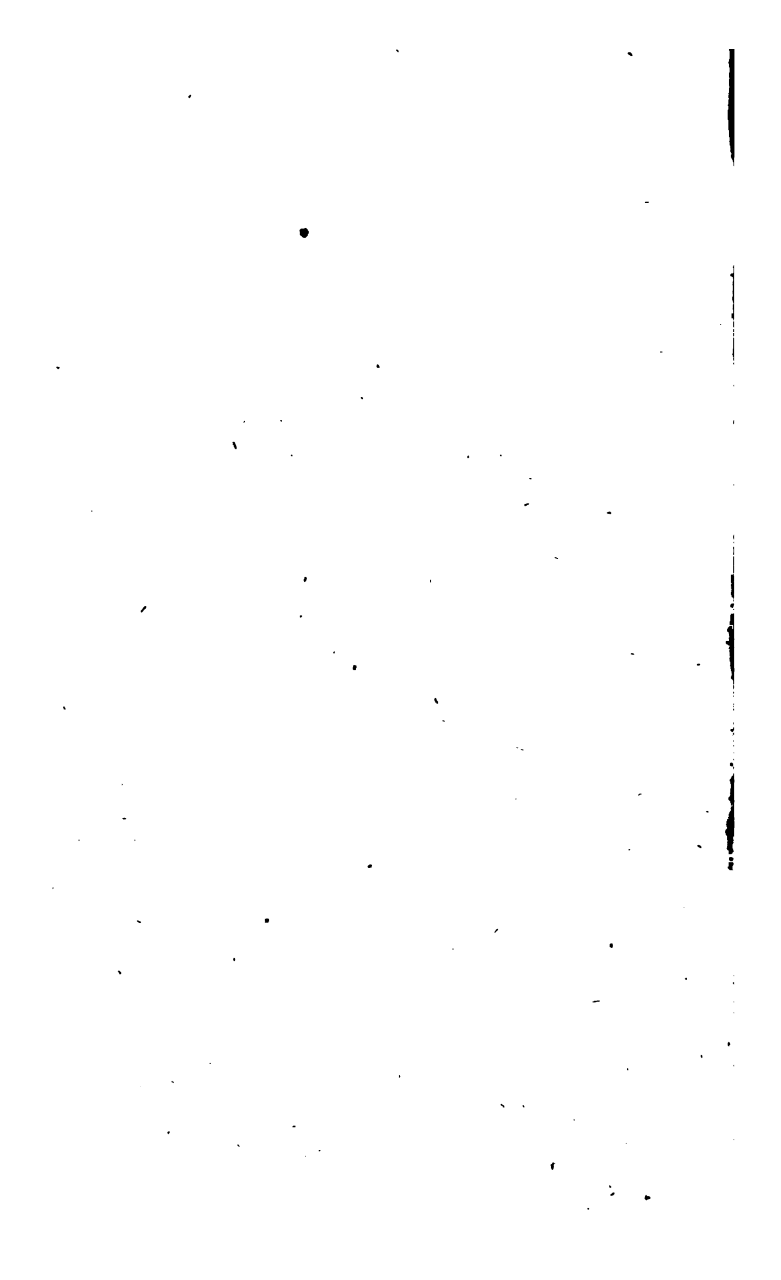
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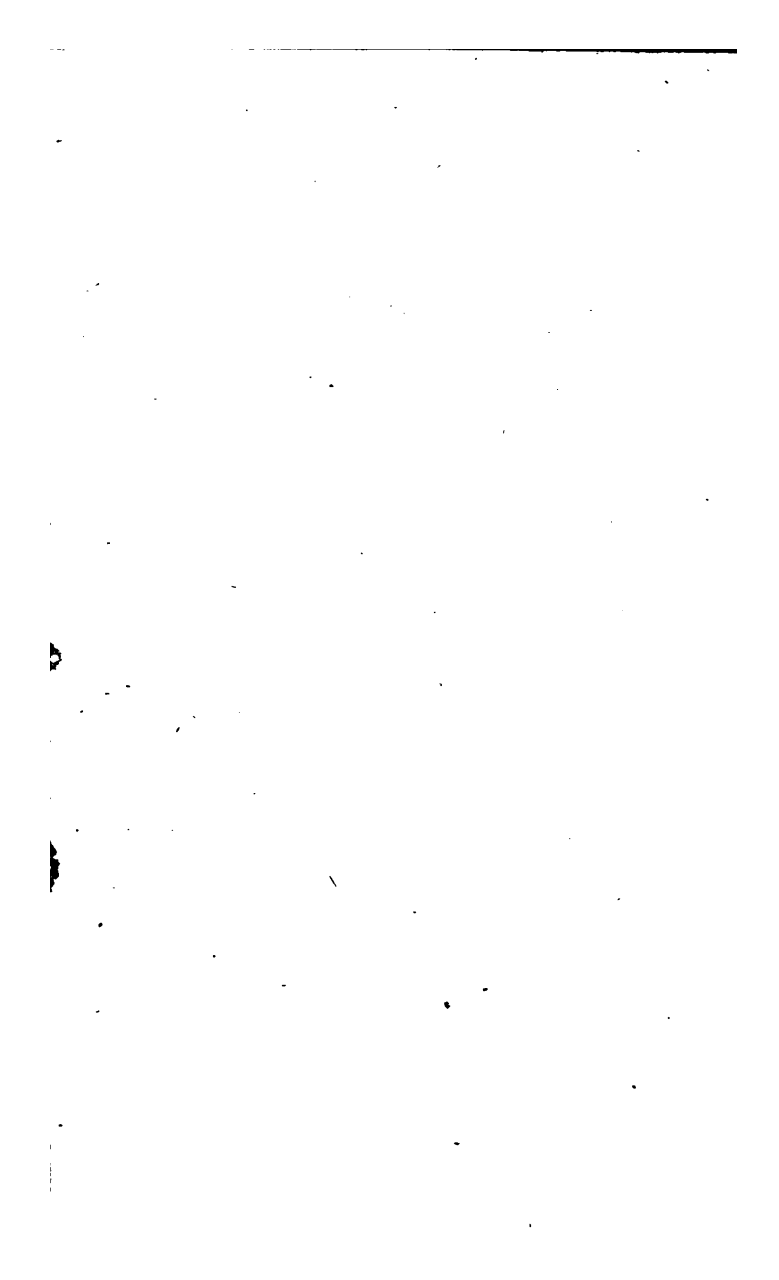
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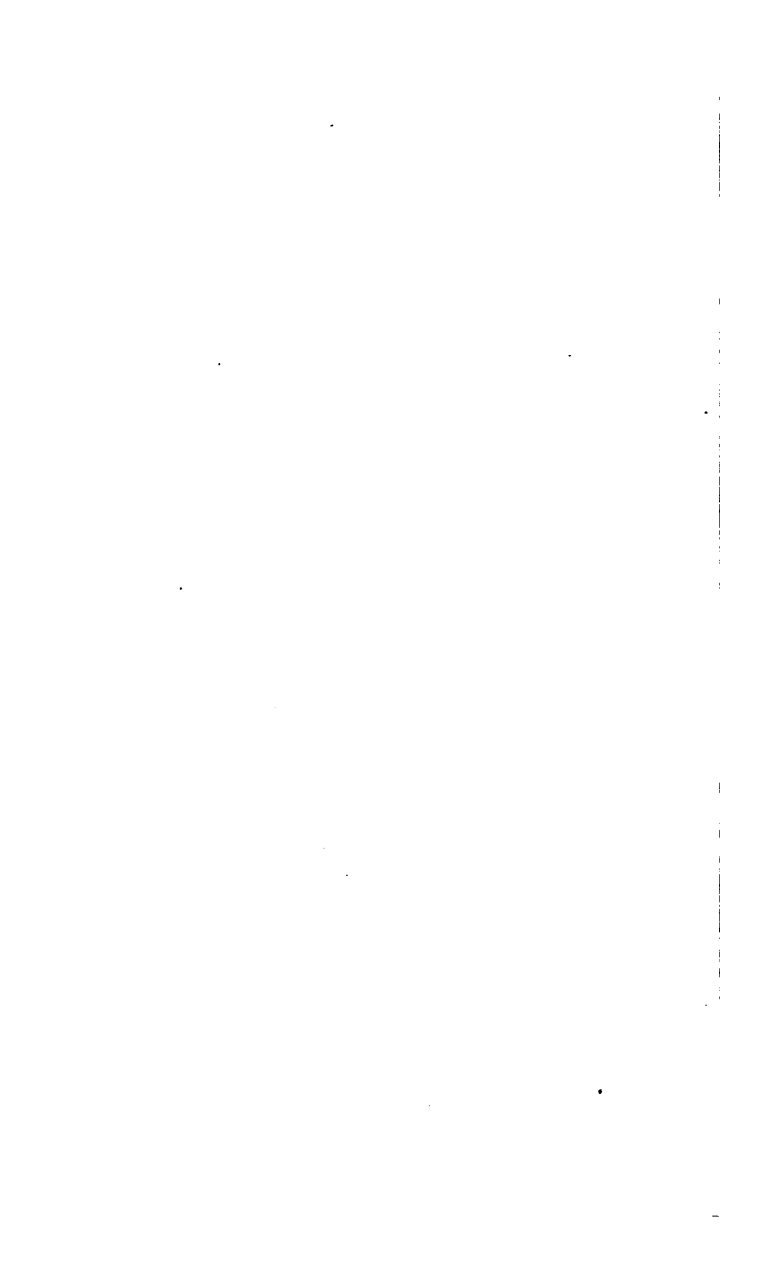








1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



JUL 2 1968